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Original Poetry.

Written for The Globe.

THE VISION.

Quoi quisque fere studio devinctus adhaeret;
Aut quibus in rebus multum sumus ante morale;
Atque in qua ratione fuit contenta magis mens;
In somnis eadem plerumque videmus obire.

LUCR.

I dreamed—and oh! if life could be
A scene of such untiring pleasure—
From sorrow's bitter pangs so free,
I'd count it all a priceless treasure:
Methought 'twas morn and each fair flow'r
Was in its loveliness more gay,
Whilst decking Earth who was that hour
Prepared to meet the rising day.

No jarring sound fell on my ear
To break the glorious spell that morning,
By which nature had made so dear
The scenes which night had been adorning—
The Heavens seemed more bright than ever
And all things earthly seemed so fair,
That could I then have lived forever,
I should have spent that lifetime there.

But oh! 't was not nature alone
That banished far each note of sadness,
Nor through it that each flower shone
With such a blushing hue of gladness;
For then "Laurentia" told the story
Which from her lips I longed to know,
And with her blushes, decked with glory
My all of happiness below.

Howe'er 't was but a changing dream,
I woke again to gloomy sorrow,
And now so dark as all things seem
That I scarce look for a bright morrow;
Yet still a changing light doth linger
Upon each massive cloud of woe,
And Hope, with her angelic finger,
Some scenes of beauty still doth show.

With saddened heart I scan the past,
And scarce dare hope the winter ending;
But Hope tells me that every blast
Is more with summer's mildness blending.
Thus, *then*, I'll pass the weary present,
And hope that life will yet be gay;
For though now chilling, yet 'tis pleasant
To think these storms will pass away.

AMANS INCOGNITUS.

Coffee Run, Pa., July 3, 1857.

Interesting Miscellany.

For the Globe.

A Contented Mind.

No two characters so widely differ than one blessed with a contented mind and another ever dissatisfied and complaining. Fire and water, being different elements, can in no way unite or harmonize. Either the one will be extinguished or the other dried up. Thus it is my young friends, with the characters to which I wish to draw your attention. He who possesses a contented mind, is always grateful for the peculiar advantages he enjoys, and finds a sweet pleasure in witnessing the happiness of others who are even more highly favored than himself, and delights with a word of encouragement, or an act of kindness, to add to the enjoyment of those placed in less favorable circumstances. On the other hand, he who has been so importunate as to make himself miserable by cultivating a restless disposition is ever complaining at the hardness of his lot, and envying the enjoyments of others; although if he were placed in the circumstances of those persons whose pleasures he covets, he would be no better satisfied than he was with his former condition. Many young persons think that if they were but rich they would be happy. They seem to forget that wealth brings with it cares and anxieties more trying than poverty. The contented peasant, clad in rustic garb, watching his gentle flocks by day and carrying the innocent lambs in his arms, or sitting at eventide beneath the shady vine, whose frail tendrils cling to his humble cot, listening to the merry shouts of his rosy cheeked children, or making the hills echo the strains of his shepherd's pipe—is a thousand times happier than the purple-clad king, who sits upon the throne and sways the sceptre of power, calls whole dominions his own, and is surrounded by courtiers who await his commands, and obey the dictates of his sovereign will. To the contented man, life wears a cheerful aspect. The duties which he is called upon to perform, he regards as pleasures. He is not puffed up with vanity by prosperity, nor does he ever complain when tossed by the storms of adversity; but through life

Contented with mercies, the donor adores,
And in calm resignation awaits for the time
Which shall toll his departure from Earth's rugged shores,
And usher him into a heavenly clime.

Your friend LEROY.

PARNASSUS, July 4th.

LOOKING GUILTY.—Nothing can be more absurd than the idea that "looking guilty" proves guilt. An honest man charged with crime is much more likely to blush at the accusation than the real offender, who is generally prepared for the event, and has his face "ready made" for the occasion. The very thought of being suspected of anything criminal will bring the blood to an innocent man's cheek in nine cases out of ten. The most "guilty looking" person we ever saw was a man arrested for stealing a horse, which turned out to be his own property!—*Boston Post.*

☞ "Hello! Jim, what are you making?" inquired a young friend passing by. "Why, mother made apple-butter the other day, and she don't like it, so I am making it back into apples again."

☞ The dissipations that some persons resort to to drown care, are like the curtains that children in bed pull around them to keep out the dark.

The Globe.

WILLIAM LEWIS, —PERSEVERE.— Editor and Proprietor.

VOL. XIII. HUNTINGDON, PA., JULY 15, 1857. NO. 4.

WHY I LEFT THE ANVIL.

BY ELIHU BURRITT.

I SEE it! You would ask me what I have to say for myself for dropping the hammer and taking up the quill, as a member of your profession. I will be honest now and tell you the whole story. I was transposed from the anvil to the editor's chair by the genius of machinery. Don't smile, friends; it is even so. I had stood and looked for hours on those thoughtless iron intellects, those iron-fingered, sober, supple automatons, as they caught up a bale of cotton and twirled it in a twinkling of an eye into a whirlwind of whizzing shreds, and laid it at my feet in folds of snow-white cloth, ready for the use of the most voluptuous antipodes. They were wonderful things, those looms and spindles; but they could not spin thoughts—there was no attribute of divinity in them, and I admired them nothing more. They were excessively curious, but I could estimate the whole compass of their being and destiny in finger-power; so I went away, and left them spinning—cotton.

One day I was tuning my anvil beneath a hot iron, and busy with the thought that there was as much intellectual philosophy in my hammer as in any enginery a-going in modern times, when a most unearthly scream pierced my ears. I stepped to the door, and there it was—the great iron horse. Yes, he had come, looking, for all the world, like the great dragon we read of in Scripture, harnessed to half a living world, and just landed on the earth, where he stood braying with surprise and indignation at the "base use" to which he had been turned. I saw the gigantic hexapod move with a power that made the earth tremble for miles. I saw the army of human beings gliding with the velocity of wind over the iron track, and droves of cattle travelling in their stables at the rate of twenty miles an hour toward the city slaughter house. It was wonderful. The little busy bee winged machinery of the cotton factory dwindled into insignificance before it.—Monstrous beast of passage and burden! It divorced the intervening distance, and wedded the cities together! But for its furnace heat and sinews, it was nothing but a beast, an enormous aggregation of horse power.—And I went back to the forge with unimpaired reverence for the intellectual philosophy of my hammer.

Passing along the street one afternoon, I heard a noise in an old building, as of some one puffing a pair of bellows. So, without more ado, I stepped in, and then, in a corner of a room, I saw the chief d'œuvre of all machinery that has ever been invented since the birth of Tubal Cain. In its construction it was simple as a cheese press. It went with a lever—with a lever longer, stronger than that with which Archimedes promised to lift the world.

"It is a printing-press," said a boy, standing by the ink-trough with a careless turban of brown paper on his head.

"A printing-press!" I queried musingly to myself. "A printing-press! What do you print?" I asked.

"Print?" said the boy, staring at me doubtfully; "why, we print thoughts."

"Print thoughts!" I slowly repeated after him; and we stood looking for a moment at each other in mutual admiration—he in the absence of an idea, and I in pursuit of one. But I looked at him the hardest, and he left another ink spot on his forehead, from a pathetic motion of his left hand to quicken his apprehension of his meaning.

"Why, yes," he reiterated in a tone of forced confidence, as if passing an idea which though having been current a hundred years, might still be counterfeit, for all he could show on the spot, "we print thoughts, to be sure."

"But, my boy," I asked, in honest soberness, "what are thoughts, and how can you get hold of them?"

"Thoughts are what come out of people's minds," he replied. "Get hold of them, indeed! Why, minds aren't nothing you can get a hold of, nor thoughts either. All the minds that ever thought, and all the thoughts that minds ever made, would not make a ball as big as your fist. Minds, they say, are just like air; you can't see them; they don't make any noise, nor have any color; they don't weigh any thing. Bill Deepent, the sexton, says that a man weighs just as much when his mind has gone out of him as he did before. No, sir; all the minds that ever lived wouldn't weigh an ounce troy."

"Then how do you print thoughts? If minds are thin as air, and thoughts are thinner still, and make no noise, and have no substance, shade, or color, and are like winds, and more than the winds, are anywhere in a moment, sometimes in heaven, and sometimes on earth, and in the waters under the earth, how can you see them when caught, or show them to others?"

Ezekiel's eyes grew luminous with a new idea, and, pushing the ink roller proudly across the metallic page of the newspaper, he replied—

"Thoughts work and walk in things that make tracks; and we take them tracks and stamp them on paper, or iron, wood, stone, or what not. This is the way we print thoughts. Don't you understand?"

The pressman let go the lever, and looked interrogatively at Ezekiel, beginning at the patch on his stringless brogans, and following up with his eye to the top of the boy's brown paper buff cap. Ezekiel comprehended the felicity of his illustration, and wiping his hand on his tow apron, gradually assumed an attitude of earnest exposition. I gave him an encouraging wink, and so he went on—

"Thoughts make tracks," he continued impressively, as if evolving a new phase of the idea by repeating it slowly. Seeing we assented to this proposition inquiringly, he stepped to the type-case, with his eye fixed admonishingly upon us. "Thoughts make tracks," he repeated, arranging in his hand a score or two of metal slips, "and with these ere letters we can take the exact impression of every thought that ever went out of the heart of human man; and we can print it, too," giving the inked form a blow of triumph with his fist, "we can print it, too, give us paper and ink enough, till the great round earth is blackened around with a coverlid of thoughts, as much like the pattern as two peas."

Ezekiel seemed to grow an inch at every word, and the brawny pressman looked first at him and then at me with evident astonishment.

"Talk about the mind's living forever!" exclaimed the boy, pointing patronizingly at the ground, as if minds were lying there incapable of immortality until the printer reached them a helping hand; "why, the world is brimful of live, bright, industrious thoughts, which would have been dead, dead as stone, if it hadn't been for boy's like me who run the ink-rollers. Immortality, indeed! Why, people's minds," he continued with his imagination climbing into the profanely sublime, "people's minds wouldn't be immortal if it wasn't for the printers—at any rate in this here planetary burying ground. We are the chaps that manufacture immortality for dead men," he subjoined, slapping the pressman graciously on the shoulder.

The latter took it as if dubbed a knight of the legion of honor; for the boy had put the mysteries of his profession in sublime apocalypse.

"Give us one good healthy mind," resumed Ezekiel, "to think for us, and we will furnish a dozen worlds as big as this with thoughts to order. Give us such a man, and we will insure his life; we will keep him alive forever among the living. He can't die, no way you can fix it, when once we have touched him with these bits of inky pewter. He shan't die nor sleep. We will keep his mind at work on all the minds that come to live here as long as the world stands."

"Ezekiel," I asked, in a subdued tone of reverence, "will you print my thoughts, too?"

"Yes, that I will," he replied, "if you will think some of the right kind."

"Yes, that we will," echoed the pressman.

And I went home and thought, and Ezekiel has printed my "thought tracks" ever since.

Novel Reading.

Upon no class of persons, perhaps, does the habitual reading of that branch of our literature, denominated, by way of distinction, "*yellow covered*," exert a more pernicious influence than upon the young men connected with our colleges and other institutions of learning. We have heard it asserted by those whose positions enable them to judge intelligently in this matter, that there is scarcely an instance on record where a young man, who habitually and regularly peruses works of fiction during his undergraduate course, ever received that degree of mental discipline which is necessary for a successful entrance upon the great duties of life, and which it is the aim of a collegiate course to furnish.—And, indeed, it is hard to conceive how the case could be otherwise; for, besides the enormous waste of time, which is a necessary consequence of any considerable indulgence in novel reading, the mind, accustomed to follow some sentimental hero or heroine through all sorts of silly and unheard of adventures, and to revel amid scenes of fancied pleasure and happiness, takes little delight in attempting to grapple with the more profound truths of philosophy and mathematics, even when it is not wholly incapacitated to do so.

It is a lamentable fact, that at least half of the young men who graduate each year at our colleges, hardly possess even the rudiments of a sound and substantial education. Many, after spending three or four years within the walls of a university, possess, in return for their time and money, little besides their "diploma," to which, certainly, in our day, no great importance can be attached. Now, all this may be the combined effect of many causes, into which it is not our province to inquire; but we think we hazard little in saying that the evil in question may, to a very great extent, be traced to the "popular novels," which form so important an element in the composition of the student's libraries in many of our colleges. And so long as our young men are content to spend the precious moments which ought to be devoted to the acquisition of substantial knowledge, and to fritter away the knowledge which God has given them, in poring over books worse than profitless, to the neglect of all that is useful and instructive, just so long are we to expect superficial thinkers, instead of profound thinkers, men triflers, instead of MEN.

We admit that it is very important that the imagination be cultivated, and we are quite willing to grant there may be, and undoubtedly are, works of fiction which have an elevating rather than degrading tendency, and which are calculated to strengthen rather than impair the intellect. But such works, we apprehend, are extremely rare. And the direct tendency of nine-tenths of the popular novels of the present day, is to inculcate false views of life, and to *corrupt* instead of cultivating the imagination.

And we would say to students, whose attention we wish, at this time, more particularly to arrest, that it is a most erroneous idea to suppose that it is necessary for a young man, while pursuing his academic course, to become acquainted with the whole range of general literature. Better, far better, to confine your attention to the text books, which have been chosen for you by your superiors in knowledge and experience—with perhaps a very few well-selected volumes each term, than to waste your precious hours over a confused mass of "miscellaneous trash." The elegant bindings and illuminated covers of this latter class of books, may serve as ornaments to the shelves of your libraries, and assist in making a display on "commencement occasions," but their contents are ill-calculated to furnish wholesome food for a mind duly impressed with the value of time, and the infinite importance of a thorough preparation for the great duties which our Creator designed us to perform.—*Episcopal Recorder.*

☞ Catnip, bruised and applied to the wound, is a cure for the bite of a spider.

THE LITTLE OUTCAST.

"Mayn't I stay, ma'am! I'll do anything you give me; cut wood, go for water, and do your errands."

The troubled eyes of the speaker were filled with tears. It was a lad that stood at the outer door, pleading with a kindly looking woman who seemed to doubt the reality of his intentions.

The cottage stood by itself on a black moor, or what in Scotland would have been called such. It was near the latter end of September, and a fierce wind rattled the boughs of the only two naked trees near the house, and fled with a shivering sound into the narrow doorway, as if seeking for warmth at the blazing fire within.

Now and then a snowflake touched with its soft chill the cheek of the listener, or whitened the angry redness of the poor boy's benumbed hands.

The woman was evidently loth to grant the boy's request; and the peculiar look stamped upon his features, would have suggested to any mind an idea of depravity far beyond his years.

But her woman's heart could not resist the sorrow in those large, but by no means handsome eyes.

"Come in, at any rate, till the good man comes home. There, sit down by the fire; you look perishing with cold." And she drew a rude looking chair up to the warmest corner; then, suspiciously glancing at the child from the corner of her eyes, she continued setting the table for supper.

Presently came the tramp of heavy shoes; the door was swung open with a quick jerk, and the "good man" presented himself wearied with labor.

A look of intelligence passed between his wife and himself; he, too, scanned the boy's face, with an expression not evincing satisfaction; but nevertheless made him come to the table, and then enjoyed the zest with which he enjoyed his supper.

Day after day passed, and yet the boy begged to be kept "only to-morrow;" so the good people after due consideration, concluded that so long as he was so docile, and worked so heartily, they would retain him.

One day in the middle of winter, a pedler, long accustomed to trade at the cottage, made his appearance, and disposed of his goods, as if he had been waited for.

"You have a boy out there, splitting wood, I see," he said, pointing to the yard.

"Yes; do you know him?"

"I have seen him," replied the pedler, evasively.

"And where? Who is he? What is he?"

"A jail-bird;" and the pedlar swung his pack over his shoulder. "That boy—young as he looks—I saw in the court myself, and heard his sentence. 'Ten months.' He is a hard one. You'd do well to look carefully after him."

Oh! there was something so horrible in the word 'jail;' the poor woman trembled as she laid away the purchases; nor could she be easy till she called the boy in, and assured him that she knew the dark part of his history.

Ashamed, distressed, the child hung down his head, his cheeks seemed bursting with hot blood; his lips quivered and anguish was printed as vividly upon his forehead as if the words were branded into the flesh.

"Well," he muttered, his whole frame relaxing, as if a burden of guilt or joy had just rolled off, "I may as well go to ruin at once; there is no use of my trying to do better; everybody hates me, nobody cares for me; I may as well go to ruin at once."

"Tell me," said she who stood off far enough for flight, if that should be necessary, "how came you to go so young to that dreadful place? Where was your mother, where?"

"Oh!" exclaimed the boy, with a burst of grief that was terrible to behold; "Oh I hain't no mother ever since I was a baby.—If I'd only had a mother," he continued, his anguish growing more vehement, and the tears gushing out of his strange looking grey eyes; "I wouldn't have been bound out, and kicked, and cuffed, and laid on to with whips; I wouldn't have been saucy and got knocked down, and ran away, and then stole because I was hungry. Oh! I haven't had no mother since I was a baby."

The strength was all gone from the poor boy, and he sunk on his knees sobbing great choking sobs, and rubbing the hot tears away with his knuckles. And did the woman stand then unmoved? Did she boldly bid him pack up and begone—the jail bird?

No, no, she had been a mother, and though all her children slept under the cold clod in the churchyard, she was a mother still.

She went up to that poor boy, not to hasten him away, but lay her fingers kindly, softly on his head; to tell him to look up, and from henceforth to find in her a mother. Yes, she even put her arms around the neck of that forsaken, deserted child, she poured from her heart sweet womanly words, words of counsel and tenderness.

Oh! how sweet was her sleep that night; how soft her pillow. She had linked a poor suffering heart to hers, by the most silken, the strongest bands of love; she had plucked some thorns from the path of a little sinning, but striving mortal.

Did the boy leave her?

Never! He is with her still, a vigorous, promising, steady youth. The unfavorable cast of his countenance has given place to an open pleasing expression with depth enough to make it an interesting study. His foster-father is dead—his foster-mother aged and sickly, but she knows no want. The once poor out-cast is her only dependence, and nobly does he repay the trust.

☞ A cotemporary says he once heard a minister puff a doctor in a prayer at a funeral thuswise: "And in thy infinite providence, oh Lord, not all the care and skillful attention of her learned and experienced physician has been able to save our sister from the remorseless grave."

☞ Black pepper, dusted on cucumber, melon, and other vines, when the dew is on, is said to drive away the striped bug, and will do no harm to the plants.

BIRDS---THEIR UTILITY.

We do not always know our best friends. But experience sometimes teaches us, working out for us conclusions very unlike those we had previously entertained. In the history of birds, similar examples are not wanting. A writer of note says, 'After some States had paid threepence a dozen for the destruction of blackbirds, the consequence was a total loss, in the year 1749, of all the grass and grain, by means of insects, which had flourished under the protection of that law.' Another ornithologist, Wilson, computes that each red-winged black-bird devours, on an average, fifty grubs daily during the summer season. Most birds live entirely on worms and insects, and though some are destructive to our cherries and other fruits, the numbers of such are small, and these propensities are to be offset by numerous and valuable services which no other agencies can perform.

The following descriptions may throw light upon the treatment these birds have a right to claim at our hands:

The *Baltimore Oriole*, a beautiful and well-known bird, called sometimes Gold-robin, Hang-Bird, etc. It feeds chiefly on insects, and its services are of great value. They visit our gardens for grubs only, and thus protect our pea vines and other plants from a destructive enemy.

The *Red-winged Blackbird* often arrives at the North ere the snow has disappeared. It feeds on grubs, worms and caterpillars, without inflicting any injury upon the farmer.—Hence it does him a very important service.

The *Cow Blackbird* is less numerous than the species just described. They follow our cattle, and catch and devour the insects that molest them. From this fact they derive their name.

The *Rice-Bunting*, or Bob-o-link, is constantly employed in catching grasshoppers, spiders, crickets, etc., and thus does good service. It is, however, said to do some injury to grain, especially at the South, and particularly when they collect their young in flocks preparatory to a flight toward their winter quarters.

The *Crow Blackbird* is one of our early visitors. While it devours immense numbers of grubs, etc., *it is also clearly proved that it* pulls up the corn. Southern farmers attempt to diminish the amount of depredations, by soaking their corn in Glaubers' salts, making it unpalatable to the birds.

The *American Crow* devours every thing eatable, without much apparent choice, whether fruits, seeds, vegetables, reptiles, insects, dead animals, &c.

The *Cedarbird* gathers caterpillars, worms, etc., which it devours with an insatiable appetite. Our cherries and other fruits are not spared, but are devoured, in their season, as rapidly as are the canker-worms, and other enemies of the trees, in their season. But whatever injury they may thus inflict seems irremediable, as their numbers can scarcely be diminished by any agency in our control.

The *King-bird* lives wholly on insects and worms, without any mischievous, unless it be occasionally to devour honeybees. That he has a taste for such food is pretty well established, though *some deny it.* [They attack the drones, only.—*Ed. Tel.*]

The *Cat-bird* is constantly employed in devouring wasps, worms, etc., but does not always spare our fruits. They devour of the latter, however, much less than would the insects they destroy.

The *Wood thrush* lives on worms, beetles, etc., and never commits depredations of any kind. Their residence is much more constant in the extreme South, than farther north.

The *Blue-bird* confines himself to the destruction of beetles, spiders, grubs, wireworms, etc., and though they attack the sumac and wild cherry, and other wild berries, they do no injury to the fruits or vegetables of the garden.

The *Golden-winged Woodpecker* is reputed as a fruit-stealer, but "with all its faults," it is of great use to the horticulturist.

The *Red-headed Woodpecker*, like the former, helps itself to fruits of all kinds, carries off apples even in its bill; but this useful labor is also worthy of its hire; it does much more good than evil.

The *Downy Woodpecker*, and perhaps some other species, come under the same category as those species already described.

Influence of Temper on Health.

Excessive labor, exposure to wet and cold, deprivation of sufficient quantities of necessary and wholesome food, habitual bad lodging, sloth and intemperance, are all deadly enemies to human life; but none of them are so bad as violent and ungoverned passions.—Men and woman have survived all these, and at last reached an extreme old age; but it may be safely doubted whether a single instance can be found of a man of violent and irascible temper, habitually subject to storms of ungovernable passion, who has arrived at a very advanced period of life. It is therefore a matter of the highest importance to every one desirous to preserve "a sound mind in a sound body, so that the brittle vessel of life may glide down the stream of time smoothly and securely, instead of being continually tossed about amidst rocks and shoals which endanger its existence, to have a special care, amidst all the vicissitudes and trials of life, to maintain a quiet possession of his own spirit.

LIME.—A farmer commences with the use of lime on his soil; the first season he sees an improvement; he continues its use for some two or three years, and finds but little, if any perceptible change in his crops; he now cries humbug, this use of lime. Now the truth is, that in his first application, the land was rather deficient in lime only; but in not using other manure in connection, other substances in the soil were exhausted; potash or soda was now wanted, and hence the constant use of lime only for a series of years will injure and deteriorate the soil.

☞ It ruins silver to wash it with soapsuds. So says a well-known silver-smith.

Another Hard-Shell Sermon.

The following, together with the well-known sermon on "The Harp of a Thousand Strings," is published in England as a veritable specimen of the pulpit oratory of the backwoods of the United States:

"Beloved breethring, I'm the man what preached the sarmon which has been printed in the papers, from the tex, 'And he played on a harp uv a thousand strings—sperrits uv just men made perfeck.' I mout as well say I don't take pride in things uv that sort, for, in the language uv my tex for tu day, I'm an orful sinner—the chief among ten thousand, and the one altogether luvly. Them is the words which you'll find in Genesee.—I'm gwine to preach *without notes*, 'kase I can't rite, and 'kase I couldn't read it ef I could. My notes are bank notes, uv which I have a pocket full, and notes uv hand, which I shall give to our 'Squire tu collect, when I gets back tu Indianny, fur—I'm an orful sinner, the chief among ten thousand, and the one altogether luvly.

This tex, my breethring, can be divided into three pieces—fust—second—thud.

Fust: 'I'm an orful sinner.' That means you indiwidually, not me personally. Thar ar more sins nor one. It's a sin tu drink water, and catch the ague, whar a little sperrit will keep in good health; 'tis a sin to steal, unless you 'steal awhile away;' 'tis a sin to swear, unless you swear and sin not; 'tis a sin to lie, unless you lie low and keep dark. Pride is sin. Sum is proud of their books; now I ain't, though I've the gift and *grit to speak in.* Sum is proud of their larnin'; thank God I've none to be proud of—for I'm an orful sinner, the chief among ten thousand, and the one altogether luvly.

Second: 'Chief among ten thousand.'—Thar is different kind of chiefs. Thar's the mischief, the chief sinners, and the Cayuga Chief. The mischief means the Old Boy, what keeps the fire office below, and lets poor folks in the cold here on airth. The chief of sinners means you, you wharf rats, arter de melons, amflebus animals, what live here about the canawl. *Look at them ere* hosses rise up in judgment agin you, high uv bone, low uv flesh, tuff hides, and short memories; hear the crows cawing, fur they know that whar the canawl is thar will the crows be gathered. The Cayuga Chief is a feller what pitches into my frens the sperit-dealers, and my other frens the State Prison officers. He is uv your cold water men who goes for the prohibition law what Gouvernor Seymour vetoed. If 'twarn't Sunday I shud hooray for Seymour—for I'm an orful sinner, the chief among ten thousand, and the one altogether luvly.

Thurdly: 'Altogether luvly.' Different things is luvly. When my boat swims like a duck, I say she am luvly—when my wife gives me no curtain lectures, (she has the gift of tongue as well as myself,) I say she am luvly—when the wind don't blow, and it don't rain, and it don't nothin, I say the day am luvly, for I'm an orful sinner, the chief *among ten thousand*, and the one altogether luvly.

In conclusion, breethring, if that big pile uv stuns was one stun what a big stun it would be; ef you my breethring were one bruther, what a big bruther you'd be, and ef my big brother should fling that big stun into the canawl, what a great big splash that would make—for I'm an orful sinner, the chief among ten thousand, and the one altogether luvly.

"My breethering, I want to give you notice there will be some carryings on at this place next Sunday afternoon, at half-past four, when I shall prove the doctrine that uv all the shells in the world the hard shells am the thickest and the best—for I'm an orful sinner, the chief among ten thousand, and the one altogether luvly.

"I shall prove that book larnin' ain't uv no use, my breethering, that writin' sermons and getting a celery for um is a sin that deserves indemnification—for I'm an orful sinner, the chief among ten thousand, and the one altogether luvly.

"Breethring, let us liquor, and then go hum, remembering the words of the profit: 'Be sure you're right, then go ahead.'"

Something Sensible.

The following item of sensible advice is taken, from "Hall's Journal of Health:"

Dress children warm—woolen flannel next their persons during the whole year. By every consideration protect the extremeties well. It is an ignorent barbarism which allows a child to have bare arms, and legs, and feet, even in summer. The circulation should be invited to the extremeties: warmth does that—cold repels it. It is at the hands and feet we begin to die. Those who have cold hands and feet are never well. Plenty of warmth, plenty of substantial food and ripe fruits, and plenty of sleep, and plenty of joyous outdoor exercise would save millions of children annually.

Health of Children.

When children have the misfortune to be placed in draughts of cold air, they lose their heat very readily, and with great difficulty regain it. It cannot be too strongly impressed upon mothers and nurses, that a temporary chill is followed by a permanent effect, and that not only does the chill effect that particular part of the body to which the depressing agent is applied, but, in a short time, the temperature of the entire body becomes reduced. It is thus that thin or wet shoes, unsufficient or wet clothing, or wet sheets, or a damp room, produce mischief, disease or death.

LEAF MANURE.—The best manure, says Liebig, (*Humus*) for any plant, is the decomposed leaves and substance of its own species; hence when the small onions, or scullions, as they are left upon the bed, are turned under the soil, they greatly benefit the succeeding crop. Leaf manure is not, according to him, an entirely vegetable substance, but rather mineral vegetable, as they contain large quantities of earthy matter. An annual dressing of salt, in moderate quantities, sown broadcast over the whole garden early in spring, is beneficial, destroying the germs of insects and acting on the foliage of plants, retaining moisture, &c. Ten bushels to the acre will answer the purpose.

☞ There is a woman, youthful and quite handsome, who visits the Baltimore penitentiary every day, and converses with her husband an hour or more through the bars. Yet this man is serving out a time of years for having cut her throat (his wife's) and inflicted several severe stabs in her breast, from the effects of which her life was for a long time despaired of. What an evidence of love and constancy.

☞ A Gentleman of the name of Marten, married a lady of the name of Martin, and it was punningly said that he knocked her eye (i) out on the day of their marriage.

☞ Some signs are very suspicious. For instance: "I. Steele, Dry Goods."

THE GLOBE.

Circulation—the largest in the county.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday, July 15, 1857.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR GOVERNOR,

Hon. WM. F. PACKER, of Lycoming.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,

NIMROD STRICKLAND, of Chester.

FOR SUPREME JUDGES,

Hon. WILLIAM STRONG, of Berks.
Hon. JAMES THOMPSON, of Erie.

Democratic County Convention.

The Democratic voters of the respective townships and boroughs of Huntingdon county, are requested to meet in delegate meeting at their usual places for the holding of the General Elections, on *Saturday, the 8th day of August next*, between the hours of 5 and 7 o'clock P. M., opening the meeting and keeping it open during the whole time, for the purpose of electing two delegates to represent them in a Democratic County Convention to be held at the Court House in the borough of Huntingdon on *Wednesday evening, the 12th day of August next*, at 7 o'clock P. M., to place in nomination a Democratic County ticket, appoint three Senatorial Conferees, elect a delegate to the next State Convention, and transact such other business as may be thought necessary for the proper organization of the party. WM. COLON, *Chairman*.

R. B. PETRIKEN. *Secretary*.

COURT AFFAIRS.—The Court Proclamations, Trial List, List of Jurors, Sheriff's Sales and Register's Notice, will be found in to-day's paper.

The Pennsylvanian.

We see it announced that Col. John W. Forney, of Philadelphia, has issued a Prospectus for the publication of a new democratic paper in the city of Philadelphia.—Judging from several notices of this project, it appears to us that Col. Forney, and the new paper, individually and collectively, are to be set up as especial volunteers against the ability and success of the PENNSYLVANIAN, which is, without doubt, the most popular, ably conducted, and influential democratic paper in the State. The only objection we ever had to the Pennsylvanian, was its energetic support of Col. Forney for United States Senator, and its subsequent advocacy of him for a seat in President BUCHANAN'S Cabinet; but we excuse the Pennsylvanian, believing that in its generosity, it overlooked Forney's unfitness as a man for those high places, and took into consideration his ability alone. If it is Col. Forney's determination to "rule or ruin," the Democracy should know it in time, and abstain from building up a concern that must surely bring evil to the Party.

THE PRESIDENT.—It is now said that it is altogether uncertain if the President will be able to leave Washington either for Bedford Springs or for any other place. The probability now is from the urgent pressure of public business, that he will go quietly to the Military Asylum, two miles distant, and pass the summer there. He has no expectation, under any circumstances, of quitting Washington before the end of this month, if then. His general health is fair, but, it is stated, the mark of severe application and confinement are visible.

LOOK OUT.—There are new counterfeit five dollar notes in circulation on the Philadelphia Bank. It is said the notes are badly executed. Also, five dollar notes on the Exchange Bank of Pittsburgh, have made their appearance; they are well executed and well calculated to deceive many.

☞ GERRIT SMITH said that "the ambition of the Democratic party was to beat the Devil."—*Exchange.*

Of course it is; and last fall it not only beat his Dark Majesty, but also all of his imps of Blackness, who "sailed" in politics then, with true colors, to be sure, but under a false title—Republican.

INCENDIARISM.—On Sunday morning at about 1 o'clock, the old dilapidated building on Allegheny Street, opposite "Jackson's Hotel," was discovered to be on fire. In a remarkably short space of time, the vicinity of the fire was crowded with men, women and children, most of whom worked with an energy and good will, not for the purpose of saving the old nuisance, but the many large and valuable buildings in the vicinity, in which design they succeeded. The building was burnt to the ground, but no further damage was done by the fire.

There can be no doubt that this was the work of an incendiary, as the building was unoccupied, and it is not known that there was during the day or evening any fire in or near the building. The action of the incendiary, whoever he may be, was highly criminal, and should receive, if he be discovered, a punishment fully equal to his unprovoked crime. Had not the fire been discovered as soon as it was, it is very easy to imagine the consequence—the destruction of property to the amount of $50 or $100,000. The following card has been handed us for publication:

A CARD—The undersigned, property holders and residents, of the immediate vicinity of the conflagration of Sunday morning last, on Alleghany street, take this method of expressing their gratitude to the persons—both citizens and strangers, male and female—by whose noble exertions the flames were confined to the building in which the fire originated—thereby saving our property from the devouring element.

W. B. ZEIGLER,	DANIEL AFRICA,
FISHER & MCMURTRIE,	GEO. JACKSON,
JAMES STEEL,	W. E. MCMURTRIE,
T. K. SIMONTON.	GEO. A. STEEL.

PIC NIC PARTY.—Some of the young ladies and gentlemen of this place, had a pic nic at Cottage Grove, on last Saturday afternoon, which, we learn, was got up in good style, and passed off very pleasantly.

Principles---Not Spoils.

The Bedford *Inquirer* exults that the sale of the Main Line will be the death blow of the Democratic party, and says: "It is virtually a loss to them of from ten to fifteen thousand votes annually. It will be felt to that amount in the next election, and any one who had any doubts of the success of WILMOT, can now remove them, for his election is certain." The poor shriekers have so few occasions on which they can whistle up their courage, that it seems like cruelty to disabuse them in this case. But the Hollidaysburg *Standard* speaks the sentiments of the united Democracy of Pennsylvania, when it puts to rest the calculations of the opposition that the sale will have a disastrous effect on the fortunes and strength of our party, and says: "The interests of the tax payers of the State seem to have been a secondary consideration with the Republicans in their advocacy of a sale of the public works—they favored the measure, not that they thought it just or sound policy, but solely because they believed it would inure to the injury of the Democrats by depriving them of the dispensation of a little official patronage. They fancied that the life and strength of the Democratic party consisted in the few paltry offices on the canal and railroad between Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, and that, shorn of these, its power would be gone. Never was a sillier or more baseless calculation made. The Democratic party derives its strength from a mightier tribunal than the Canal Board—from the people themselves. This fall, however, will test how much benefit the opposition will derive from the sale of the Main Line. We shall then see if a hundred or two office-holders have for years carried the political destiny of Pennsylvania in their breeches pockets, or whether the people have been in the habit of deciding elections themselves."

FIRST NOMINATION OF FREMONT.—The *Concord Statesman* comes out with the name of John C. Fremont for President in 1860, sustained by the following resolve, unanimously passed by the sham Republicans of the late New Hampshire Legislature, in dark-lantern caucus assembled:

"*Resolved*, That we nominate John C. Fremont as a candidate for the Presidency of the United States in 1860, upon the platform of principles adopted by the Republican Convention at Philadelphia, in 1856, and upon the resolutions of the present Legislature in relation to the decision of the United States Supreme Court in the case of Dred Scott: subject to the decision of a Republican National convention."

TWO WOMEN YOKED IN A PLOW.—During last week a very unusual sight attracted the attention of the railway passengers while the trains were passing through Bishopton of Moss. It was that of two females yoked in a plow, which was guided by an ungallant male, who held the stilts. The only way of accounting for this eccentric proceeding is the suggestion that the land which is newly reclaimed, is too light to admit of horses being employed.—*Greenock (Scotland) Advertiser.*

If the color of these yoked females had been black instead of white, and the scene of their degrading labor had been located in Virginia instead of Scotland, our Republican cotemporary would have had another way of accounting for the *eccentric* proceeding.

☞ The Stark county, Ohio *Democrat* says:

"John Harris, Esq., an old and highly respected citizen of this city, and a bitter opponent of the Democracy, returned from Kansas a few days ago, and says the Republicans there are making every effort to have Kansas a slave state while the southern men are generally in favor of it being free."

The truth of what Mr. Harris says cannot be doubted. The Abolitionists went there to create a political agitation, instead of settling the territory, and to permit it to become a free State would take from them their occupation, and knock the last spark of life out of Black Republicanism.

A HEART AND HAND WORTH HAVING.—No person who has any reverence for good, the true and the beautiful in human nature, can help admiring the noble woman of whom the following record is made by a letter writer at the West:—

While in Gratiot county, Michigan, during the recent fearful famine, he saw a woman who, with affectionate devotion sustained her sick husband and two children on maple sugar and leeks, several days before she could get other relief: and when, at last, relief came she had to carry the provisions several miles on her back. This woman had taken care of her sick husband since last August, and her family of two children: besides which, she made 100 pounds of maple sugar, cleared the ground and hoed in two acres of spring wheat and planted some corn and potatoes. She was habited in tattered garments.

THE KANSAS DEMOCRACY.—The *Journal of Commerce* with much force says; "it is an encouraging proof of the wisdom and popularity of Governor WALKER'S policy in Kansas, that it was approved by the Democratic Territorial Convention at their recent session, by a vote of forty to one. They also resolved that the State Constitution about to be framed by the Constitutional Convention shall not be considered valid until it is submitted for the approval of the people of the Territory, and approved by a majority of them at the ballot box. This is a significant rebuke to those who, professing to know better than the Kansas men themselves what is good for them, undertake to assail Governor WALKER and the Administration because they do not lend themselves to promote the triumph of purely sectional views and sectional prejudices. It is to be supposed that the Democratic party in Kansas are the best judges of their own affairs, and that if they approve the course of the Territorrial Executive, it is a tolerably conclusive proof that they do not believe that the Governor has "sold them to the Free State men." Passion and prejudice may prevail for a time; but truth and justice will triumph in the end."

Amendments to the State Constitution.

At the October election, the citizens of the State will be called upon to vote upon sundry amendments, or rather additions to our Constitution. Two successive Legislatures having proposed these changes to that instrument, in pursuance of the requirements of the Constitution, they are now to be passed upon by the people.

The following is a synopsis of these amendments:

"The first amendment is a new Article, to be numbered XI, providing a sinking fund for the extinction of the State Debt; prohibiting any increase of the present debt, or the borrowing of money for State purposes except upon temporary loans, and then only to the extent of $750,000; restraining the Legislature from creating any permanent debt by or on behalf of the State; and providing that the State shall not loan its credit to any individual or corporation, or become a stockholder in any corporation, or assume municipal debts, or authorize any municipality to become a stockholder in any corporation or loan its credit thereto.

"The second amendment is a new Article relating to new counties. It prohibits the cutting off of more than one-tenth of the population of any county in the formation of a new county, without the express assent of the people, and also provides that the counties hereafter to be erected shall contain at least four hundred square miles.

The third amendment relates more particularly to Philadelphia, but contains a general provision regulating the method of future apportionments of representatives in the legislature. Under the operation of this provision, if adopted, the city of Pittsburg (and probably the city of Allegheny) will, after the year 1864, be erected into separate representative districts, and will elect representatives distinct from the country. The city of Philadelphia will, also, be divided into single senatorial and representative districts, but this division will take place there immediately, it being made the duty of the next legislature, in case the amendment is adopted, to divide the city into such districts, the division thus made to stand until the apportionment of 1864.

The fourth and last amendment gives to the legislature the power of revoking, annulling or altering any charter hereafter conferred by or under any general or special law, but in such manner as to work no injustice to the corporators.

SECTION 5. The credit of the commonwealth shall not in any manner, or event, be pledged, or loaned to any individual, company, corporation or association; nor shall the commonwealth hereafter become a joint owner, or stock holder in any company, association or corporation.

SECTION 7. The legislature shall not authorize any county, city, borough, township, or incorporated district, by virtue of a vote of its citizens or otherwise, to become a stockholder in any company, association or corporation; or to obtain money for, or loan its credit to any corporation, association, institution or party.

A CHURCH STRUCK BY LIGHTNING AND A CONGREGATION PROSTRATED.—On Sunday the 28th of June, according to a letter in the *Cleveland Herald*, from the rector of St. Phillips church, Strongville, Ohio, the church building in that place was struck by lightning. The southwest pinnacle of the tower was broken into pieces, and one part about eight feet long driven through the roof. The fluid then passed down to the body of the church by a stove pipe, which, with the stove, were broken in pieces and thrown among the congregation.—The boards of the floor were also torn up, and the church filled with smoke. Not one of the persons present was hurt, but they must have been for a moment in a state of unconsciousness, for none heard the noise of the falling pipe or the shattering of the windows. One woman had a hole burnt in her dress, and another found that her head was bleeding. After recovering from the alarm, the congregation retired to an adjoining house and returned thanks for their wonderful preservation.

THE FOURTH OF JULY IN THE INDIANA STATE PRISON.—The celebration of Independence Day by convicts in a penitentiary may be considered as an anomaly. Such an event actually occured in the State prison of Indiana at Jeffersonville, last Saturday. The prisoners were granted holiday, and in the morning an address was delivered by Dr. Meuse, convicted for life, having committed murder.—His speech is said to have been an exceedingly creditable production, abounding in good advice to his fellow-convicts. A sumptous dinner was served up under the supervision of Mrs. Miller, the lady of the warden. After dinner a dance came off in one of the large halls, and foot races were run in the yard. The celebration was closed by an oration by I. T. Crawford, radient with star spangle banner notions, and flights of rhetoric about the land of the free. A choir of prisoners sung "My own, my native land," and the religious services were conducted by Rev. Mr. Runcle, the moral instructor.

☞ The Frenchman who proposed to kill fleas by tickling them until they opened their mouths, and then choaking them with brick dust, has found a rival who proposes to exterminate crows. Take a horse hair two inches long, tie a knot at one end, run it through a grain of corn, and throw the grains broadcast over your farms. The crow will swallow the grain, the hair stick out at the mouth and produce irritation and inflammation, which causes the crow to commit suicide by clearing his throat for relief.

A BACHELOR correspondent sends the Boston *Post* the following: "Tell me, ye winged winds that round my pathway roar, do ye not know some spot where women fret no more? Some lone and plesant dell, some "holler" in the ground, where babies never yell, and cradles are not found? The loud wind blew the snow into my face, and snickered as it answered "nary place."

The New York *Tablet* says the religious press "acts like a blister on society, except in its unwholesome effects. It embroils and embitters it, but improves it nothing. Wherever it goes you will find the most rabid intolerant bigots. A traveler can tell by the state of the moral temperament of a particular locality whether it be cursed or not with a swarm of these religious Spanish flies, and in eight cases out of ten he might guess from the particular symptoms of individuals the sects to which they were indebted for their inoculation."

☞ A magazine report of the fashions, says: "There is not much change in gentlemens pantaloons this month."

The Kansas Question.

The Lecompton correspondent of the St. Louis *Republican*, confirms the previous advices respecting the course to be pursued by the Kansas Constitutional Convention. It is a most gratifying fact, that while Gov. Walker is being condemned by those at a distance, the parties more intimately connected with and interested in the policy proposed by him, give it their most hearty approval. We have now every reason to believe that Abolition fanaticism has done its last work for Kansas; and that the people of that Territory will, for the future, take the matter in their own hands, and settle it as their interests and judgment dictate. It must be a most humiliating reflection to the Republican leaders, who have advised, countenanced and sustained the troubles in that region, that they have sacrificed their self-respect, outraged decency and humanity, and brought perpetual infamy and disgrace upon themselves, and all for nought. After all the wrong they have instigated, the murders, rapine and anarchy that is justly chargeable to their account, they have utterly failed in accomplishing the political ends they contemplated.—The result has been to break down the cause that was to be aided by such infamous means.

The letter to which we refer gives the following:

The constitution to be framed in September next, it is now certain, will be submitted to *the whole people*, and will be ratified by a large majority. I cannot, of course, now speak with certainty, but the prevailing opinion is that they will adopt a constitution securing the right to the slaves now in the Territory, numbering about two hundred; the execution of the fugitive-slave Law, and the appeal in constitutional questions to the Supreme Court of the United States, and that, at the same time the constitution is submitted, they will also submit a clause for the vote of the whole people, prohibiting or authorizing the introduction of slaves in future. It is conceded on all hands that a large majority of the people will vote to prohibit the future introduction of slaves into this Territory. They have also endorsed Governor Walker's Indian and land policy, and will insert in it an ordinance accompanying the Constitution.

Henceforth you may consider the Kansas difficulty as settled on the Platform of Governor Walker, sustained by the whole Democracy of Kansas, with scarcely a dissenting voice, and by the whole Democracy of Missouri; which State fully understands the question, and has fully indorsed Governor Walker's plans; know that they are the only plans that are practicable, and that, except for the course pursued by him, civil war would now be raging in Kansas; that the Free State Democracy would be separated from the Proslavery Democracy, and that Kansas would be brought into the Union as an out-and-out abolition State.

Governor Ramson fully agrees in the whole policy of Governor Walker's address.

Pennsylvania for Emigrants.

A correspondent of the *Railroad and Mining Register*, calls attention to the advantages our State presents for emigrant settlements. He says "so long as wild lands were cheap in the far Western States, there was no hope of getting a hearing for lands in Northwestern Pennsylvania; because the Western fever carried everybody away.—Now, lands are no longer cheap in the Western States; for speculators have the whole country in their hands. Timber is so scarce over the Western country, that the cost of fencing and building, in most places, consumes all the farm is worth, if the cost of the naked land be much more than government price. In the counties of Tioga, Potter, McKean, Elk and Forrest, in our State, well watered and well timbered lands, with excellent soil, can be bought at from $3 to $5 per acre. Whatever may be the theory, in practice these lands will put more in the barn and in the pocket than the average of wild Western lands. The climate of Pennsylvania gives better health and ability to sustain labor!

Working help is more plenty, and better markets are nearer. Besides, in these counties, lumbering furnishes steady winter work to man and horse; so that, what in the far west is a long season of idleness, is here one of the most profitable activity. It is in winter that farmers in Western Pennsylvania clear off additional fields to add to next summer's farming; and in winter, also, the lumbermen take all their products, including hay, at full prices. Several emigrant associations have this year turned their attention to our Pennsylvania lands; and they are now making settlements on a scale that promises to be of great importance to our State. The "Ole Bull Colony" lands may be mentioned as an example. These lands were selected some years ago by the Norwegian Musician, whose name they bear; and anticipating wealth from his violin, he conceived the idea of making a settlement of his poor countrymen on 120,000 acres of land in Potter county. The scheme failed in its very first movements, from two causes, viz: want of means and want of common sense, so that nothing of any consequence was done towards making actual settlements, and the owners were glad to take back their lands. The parties who have now undertaken it are practical men, and their movements are attracting others to follow their example. The soil of our north western counties is deep and very strong; it is not stony. The face of the country is undulant, with variations of hill, vale and table-land, the latter being the richest. The timber is very fine—pine, hemlock, maple, beach, cherry, walnut and oak; rafting streams, navigable in high water, give cheap conveyance of logs and lumber to market.—The price of land varies from $3 to $5 per acre. At present the access is most convenient to the New York and Erie Railroad, whence about 20 to 30 miles of common road have to be travelled to the three named counties which border on two States. Young farmers who are thinking of going to the far West, may have occasion to thank us, if they will first see whether cheaper and better lands may not be had nearer home and civilization."—*Pennsylvanian.*

☞ A Canadian Jury, in a murder trial last month, resorted to a "toss up" to decide whether the verdict should be murder, manslaughter or simple assault. The result was for manslagliter, but eight of the twelve still refused to assent, and they agreed to fight six against six, across the table for a verdict.—They omitted this, however, and passed the night singing and dancing. They reported disagreement and were discharged.

A Bold Game of Lying.

We have recently copied several articles from Republican journals in the interior of the State, to show our American readers in this City, the bold system of unblushing falsehoods resorted to by the Republican press to prop the tottering cause of Wilmot. The most impudent specimen of this species of lying we have yet seen, however, is the following extract of a letter written by the editor of the Pittsburg *Commercial Journal*, and published in that paper:—

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday Night, June 27th, 1857.

Judge Wilmot is here and doing effective service in the Republican cause. He is manfully addressing himself to the healing of those differences which have hitherto prevented a cordial union between the great body of the American party proper and the Republicans of Philadelphia, and, I learn from both sides, as well as through himself, with the most encouraging results. I am pointedly assured, by well-informed Americans who supported Mr. Fillmore, that the present aspect of affairs abundantly warrants the declaration which is freely made that Mr. Hazlehurst cannot receive beyond *four thousand votes* in all Philadelphia. Such a result here ought to give the State to Wilmot by a decisive majority. Undoubtedly the improved aspect of affairs here ought to inspire us with fresh zeal and renewed courage for the contest. My own hopes have been greatly braced by the obvious advance of the cause in this heretofore "infected district."

This specimen of Black Republican falsification, as to the condition of political affairs in our City, will afford some evidence to the Americans of this City, who know its falsity, what reliance is to be placed on Black Republican statements as to Wilmot's prospects in the interior of the State. If they thus lie about his chances in our City, it is but fair to presume that their statements of his prospects in the interior are equally false and untrue.

Mr. Riddle, the Editor of the *Commercial Journal*, who is the author of the letter from which the foregoing extract is taken, says he is "pointedly assured, by well-informed Americans who supported Mr. Fillmore, and that the present aspect of affairs abundantly warrants the declaration which is freely made, that *Mr. Hazlehurst cannot receive beyond four thousand votes in Philadelphia!*" A statement like this needs no refutation in this City, and can create no other feeling than that of pity for the simpleton who publishes it, and scorn and contempt for the vagabonds who thus deceive him. To attempt to refute it, would be very much like the Quixotic effort to fight windmills. We will not insult the intelligence of our readers so much as to treat the statement seriously; and we will add, therefore, only this, that the editor or writer of the letter referred to, has been hugely humbugged, and that we venture to assert that he cannot produce, as his informant, a single man in this whole City, outside of the immortal six who elected themselves Delegates to represent the City in the Convention which nominated Wilmot. No man, no matter what his politics, or who his choice for Governor, who has any regard for his own character for truth, would have made such a statement, and it is easy, therefore, to know that Mr. Riddle's associations while in this City must have been with very sorry specimens of humanity, or he would not have given publication to statements which are not only known here as notoriously false, but so wholly and entirely without the shadow of truth as to make him the subject of ridicule and derision for being simpleton enough to make statements upon the authority of men who could hardly tell the truth, if they would. Had Mr. Riddle stated that Mr. Wilmot cannot get more than four thousand votes, while Mr. Hazlehurst is certain to receive at least twenty-five thousand in this City, he would have been nearer the mark, as, we now venture to predict, the result in October will prove.—*Philadelphia News.*

Young America Bent on Matrimony---Over 14.

The following appears as a veritable local item in the Detroit *Free Press:*

A couple of young sprouts of American blood, made their appearance yesterday before Justice Purdy and requested to be united in the holy bonds of matrimony.—The appearance of the applicants excited some suspicion, as their ages, judging from their looks, were about twelve for the lady, and fourteen for the gentleman. They set their years up to the full mark, however, and claimed a right to demand the performance of the ceremonies, the young man twirling a ten-spot around his finger with much *nonchalance*, as a sort of tacit inducement to the court to proceed without further useless questions. Upon being asked whether they were willing to take their oaths that they were of the necessary ages, they signified assent with much alacrity, and the young lady, holding up her hand, swore roundly that she was "over fourteen." The same performance was about being demanded of the young gentleman, when in walked the paternal ancestors of the two young hopefuls, and a general disconcertion of their plans followed. They were about being led off by the ear to their mammas, when Justice Purdy requested the young lady to explain how she dared to take the oath she had just taken, and which he knew must be false. Nothing disconcerted, she stooped down, and, unlacing a little gaiter, drew out of it a piece of paper on which was written the word "fourteen." On the strength of this she had sworn that she was "over fourteen." That young lady ought to be made a wife as soon as possible.

THE PILL TRADE.—Who could dream of the magnitude such an undertaking as the manufacture of a Purgative Pill assumes when it comes into general use. And how painfully do the following numbers speak of the amount of human sickness and suffering, that little morsel of a remedy goes forth to combat and subdue. Dr. J. C. AYER of Lowell, manufactures in his laboratory forty gross per diem of his *Cathartic Pills*, through all the year. This is eight boxes a minute or one dose a second. We thus find over 43,000 persons swallow this pill every day, or 1,296,000 a month! Physicians, think of that! 43,000 patients a day who seek relief from the medical skill of one man. Surely that man should be, as he *is* in this case, one of the first intelligence and of the highest character. His occupation entails upon him a fearful responsibility for the weal or woe of his fellow man.—*Paineville Courier.*

☞ A Character in Mrs. Hentz's story of "Love after marriage," lays down in the law thus—"If a man is not ugly enough to *frighten his horse*, he is handsome enough to marry.

From the Harrisburg Keystone.

"Measures, not Men."

There is, perhaps, no motto or sentiment more perverted than this. It is true, that it is the measures and policy pursued by government, in which the people are interested, and not the men who fill the public places.—*It* matters not to them, so far as the profits or emoluments of the offices are concerned, who fill the offices, provided measures promotive of their interests are faithfully pursued. But it does concern them, most seriously, as to whether the public places are occupied by men of character, of integrity, competency, and sincerity in their profession of principles and measures, or by men destitute of all these requisites. With the former there is an ample guarantee against abuse, whilst with the latter public affairs are always managed with reference to the advancement of private interest.

Integrity, intelligence, competency and sincerity dignify the position and inspire confidence in the people that the duties of the place will be faithfully performed. Dishonesty, ignorance, incompetency and hypocrisy, degrade the office, destroy public confidence, and beget contempt for public authority.

The motto should be, "measures *and* men to execute them," who are honest, intelligent and sincere; none of your hypocritical demagogues who are profuse in their professions of correct principles to the people, while they chuckle at the credulity which receives their base hypocrisy as the genuine sentiments of their hearts. Such men are unworthy of any confidence, and when detected, ought to be held up to the derision and scorn of all honest men. The mercenary black republican traitors, who got into the last Congress under false pretences and disgraced the nation by their misdeeds, fall into this category. It is time for the people to revise the popular motto and look as carefully to their men as to their measures.

In an especial manner is this applicable to the selection of members of the Legislature. "Measures, *not* men" in this procedure is the worst motto conceivable. The people have no right to expect good legislation from bad legislators. When they are about to make a selection of candidates for this most important trust, they ought to inquire whether the persons named possess that degree of intelligence and known integrity which would induce them to confide to their charge their own personal interests. Let this test be applied, and if the candidate be found deficient, he is certainly unworthy of the trust, and ought not to be selected. The people of every county are responsible to the people of the whole State for the character, and competency, and fidelity of their representatives. One county has no right to expect that another will send a better representative than it does itself. Hence, the people of every county ought to reflect as to what kind of materials the Legislature would be composed, if it were made up entirely of such representatives as they send themselves.

When a man is named as a candidate for the Legislature, the inquiry should be—Is he an honest man who cannot be swayed from his duty by corrupt means? Is he a man of fair general intelligence and sufficient moral firmness and sagacity to detect and repel all insidious approaches made by the designing and interested who crowd the halls of legislation? Is he a man of mature mind and sound judgment, such as would induce his neighbors to apply to him for advice and information in matters of private business, and to whom they would entrust the adjustment of their own concerns? If he does not possess these qualifications it would be the height of folly to select him to take care of the public interests. 'Measures,' however good and wise, would be neglected and forgotten by such 'men.'

As the democratic party, above all others, reveres its 'measures' and policy, it behooves its members to scrutinize the qualifications of 'men' they name for the Legislature. It is, therefore, most seriously to be hoped that they will in the several counties make an earnest effort to place their best men in nomination: sound, intelligent democrats, who can be relied on to carry out the principles and 'measures' which they profess, under any and all circumstances. 'Men' who make professions of principles that they do not honestly entertain, merely to keep position in the party, are wholly unworthy of confidence, and any compromises with *them* for temporary purposes and conciliation, never fail ultimately, to betray the 'measures' and injure and disgrace the party that elects them.

President Buchanan's Wife at Blackwell's Island.

I saw yesterday a lady in New York, who claims to be the wife of our bachelor President, Mr. Buchanan. She is quite open and persistent in her claims. She has in a bed what she says are two children, whom she claims are the President's children, and nothing but the constant care of her friends prevents her from going to Washington and demanding to be placed in the White House as the lawful occupant of the domestic department of that celebrated establishment. The lady is in the Insane Asylum at Blackwell's Island, and her children are two white cats, whom she has trained to such docility that she keeps them in bed nearly all day sleeping between sheets, on nice clean pillow cases, all tucked in like children, with caps on their heads. All the visitors call on Mrs. Buchanan, see her cats, and they allow the clothes to be turned down, and a view taken without an effort to rise from their couch.—The name of one of the cats is John C. Fremont, and the other is Alexander Hamilton.

TAKING OUT AN EYE TO MEND IT.—The Leipsic *Journal of Literature, Science and Art*, publishes an account of the wonderful discoveries of Dr. GRAEFF in diseases of the eye, and the wonderful cures he performs.—He has found the ball of the eye to be transparent, and by a curious instrument, examines minutely the interior, takes it out and performs any necessary surgical operation, and replaces it without injury to its appearance or vision. A young girl had long been afflicted with the most excruciating pain in the left eye, the cause of which the most learned could not understand. Dr. GRAEFF found in the centre of the ball a little worm which he removed, and restored the poor creature immediately to health and perfect sight.

THE VOCATION OF THE TEACHER.—Daniel Webster, in the following brief paragraph, thus truthfully magnifies the vocation of the teacher:—

If we work upon marble it will perish; if we work upon brass, time will efface it; if we imbue them with high principles, with the just fear of God, and of their fellow men, we engrave on those tablets something which no time can efface, but which will brighten to all eternity."

THE HUNTINGDON GLOBE, A DEMOCRATIC FAMILY JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS, &C.

Line upon Line--Here and There a Little.

PREVAILING—The Summer Fever.

COMMENCED—Grain cutting. We have heard of worse crops than the present season promises.

☞It is said that the Penn'a Railroad Company take possession of the Main Line on the 1st of August.

FOR BROAD TOP CITY, DAILY—A passenger train.

☞We enjoyed ourselves very pleasantly for a day at the Warm Springs, last week. When the main building is finished for the accommodation of visitors, we predict that these Springs will have many visitors from the dusty cities.

☞DAILY—Arrivals in the "ancient borough" of old and young for the Bedford Springs via Hunt. & Broad Top Railroad.

☞The proverb says: "Lies are hitless swords, which cut the hand that wields them." That is the reason Kansas has been so bloody when handled by the Black Republicans.

☞Somebody down town the other day, we don't like to say who, met an Irishman, and accosted him thus:

"Pat, why don't you get your hair cut? it is too long for a man?"

"Why," responded Pat, "don't you get yours lengthened? It is too short for a jackass!" Pat went his way in peace.

A COMFORTABLE STOPPING PLACE.—The "Exchange Hotel," in the Market square, under charge of our friend J. S. MILLER. Everything is in good style.

☞Swallowing the new cent is not dangerous always, for Traugh, of the Hollidaysburg Standard, says his junior has swallowed at least a dozen since they first made their appearance, and they didn't hurt him a bit. He took the precaution, however, to convert them into candy and peanuts before the act of deglution. Smart boy, that junior.

☞EXPECTED SOON—The "Penn. Magazine." We hope the Deacon will put on a little more steam, and rush it through.

☞Eggs, it is said, can be better preserved in corn meal than in any other preparation yet known. Lay them with the small end down, and if undisturbed, they will be as good at the end of a year as when packed. Another very good method is to grease them well. In this way they may be kept throughout the winter.

☞Which is the oldest, Miss Ann Tiquity, old Aunty Diluvian, Miss Ann Terior, Miss Ann Cestor, Miss Ann T. Mundane, or Miss Ann T. Cedent?

A MONSTER RAILROAD SCHEME.—A new Pacific Railroad Company, says the St. Louis *Intelligencer* of the 58th, was organized at Omaha, early in the present month, under the Nebraska Territorial law, for the construction of a railroad to the South Pass. General Robinson, of Pennsylvania, is President, and Mr. Hosmer, of Ohio, Secretary. The capital is to be $60,000,000.

☞The Boston *Courier* says there is a dilemma in the Court as to the proper mode of making a Jew swear. Allow us to suggest treading on his corns.

☞Dr. Brandreth has announced his intention to complete the Washington Monument, unaided; and for that object will set apart his whole profits, $40,000 per year, until it is finished.

☞You needn't have any more fears about the comet's tail striking the earth, as a celebrated astronomer has discovered that it turns up behind!

FOURTH OF JULY.—The Boston *Traveler* remarks that the anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence has not occurred on Saturday since 1846. This is the longest interval in the regular cycle of 28 years—the other intervals being respectively 6, 5 and 6 years. The anniversary will next happen on Saturday in 1863; also in 1868, 1874, 1885, 1894 and 1896—only six times in the remainder of this century.

☞A number of members of a Methodist congregation in Indianapolis have withdrawn from it because the old fashion of seating males and females on separate seats has been abandoned.

☞A New York Banker asked a young lady of that city, what kind of money she liked best.

"Matri*mony*," she replied.

"What interest does it bring?" asked the Banker.

"If properly invested, it will double the original stock every two years," she said.

He concluded she was a *match* for him, but the rest is secret.

☞A horse dealer, describing a used up horse, said he looked as if he had been editing a newspaper.

☞Why are good husbands like dough? Ans.—Women knead them.

VERY OLD.—An Illinois paper says there is a man in Olney, so dirty that the assessor put him down as "real estate."

☞The dispute between Spain and Mexico wears a very threatening aspect. Nothing short of the interposition of a friendly power is likely to prevent a collision.

PROPHETIC—*Curs.*—"The chariots shall rage in the streets: they shall seem like torches: they shall run like the lightnings."—*Nahum* 2—4

☞Flies will not enter a room in which wreathes of walnut leaves have been hung up.

☞Our friend Miller, of the "Exchange Hotel," advertises a "stray dog." Believing that the Col. is entitled to the barking of his own dog, we are decidedly opposed to that dog barking for any one else—without paying for it—which he may yet have to do. Come now, bring back that dog—and tell us how it happens that he likes *you* so much!

GRAND COTILLION PARTY.—A Grand Cotillion Party will come off at the "Broad Top House," in Stonerstown, tomorrow evening. Preparations are being made to render this party as pleasant and agreeable as possible. A gay time may be expected.

Newspaper Indecencies.

The fearful extent of indecency and vulgarity, which has been reached by many of our secular newspapers, is beginning to be sorely felt. These papers are even beginning to expose and reprove one another. With what shameless detail are all the particulars of vulgar trials, with their vulgar testimony, paraded before the public. In this way, the pure over the land are daily insulted by the moral stench of the city degradation, and the morbid, beastly souls of the impure fed on new iniquities. The time was, says the Baltimore *Patriot*, truly, when these horrors and pruriences were confined, in fiction to novels from the French, and in fact, to the Newgate Calender, and works of a kindred stamp.—But that period has passed away, and now our leading newspapers combine the worst features of both, by seizing every opportunity of spreading before their readers the minutest circumstance connected with acts of gross licentiousness, as disclosed before the public tribunals, and of narrating with the most revolting particularity, the testimony of witnesses with respect to crimes still more awful. Not only indecent trials are thus reported, but the most abominable advertisements are to be seen in almost all our papers. While there are many who breathe freely and naturally in this kind atmosphere, there are many also, to whom the thing is growing into an intolerable evil. The extent to which the disgust of a large portion of newspaper patrons has risen, is not suspected by many papers which have been led gradually to grow in the desire of pampering to this wretched taste. We know persons who have stopped old and once favorite papers from no other cause. We know also others, who, from a desire to retain such papers on account of other qualities, are prompt to watch their appearance from week to week, and from day to day, in order to keep them out of the hands of their children, still delaying and debating whether to proscribe and send them back finally. The matter begins to come earnestly home to the business and bosom of all who have wives or sisters, or daughters, or sons, "with eyes to read a newspaper, or ears to hear a newsboy." We join heartily with some high-minded journalists in saying, we are glad to see that many of the most respectable papers of the country, join in protesting against the publication of indecent trials, and all those low advertisements which, in many journals, insult the eyes of the pure. "What wonder is it, that the cause of good morals should suffer grievous injury, and the growth of the religious sentiment be impeded, when able but unscrupulous publicists, for a trifling pecuniary gain, daily pander to the morbid tastes of the community, and thus sap the very foundations of morality and virtue." It is only by comparing the present style of newspapers with those of former times, that the full and fearful degeneracy can be seen. We had occasion some time ago, in course of investigations pertaining to another matter, to examine old files of newspapers in the Philadelphia Library, when we were forcibly reminded of this downward tendency in the character and style of newspapers. What a dignity, gravity, classic-earnestness, and moral purity distinguished the papers of earlier days, from many of the wishy-washy sheets of the present day. We were struck particularly by the dignity kept up in the department of anecdotes. Not a single one after the style of our modern bar-room anecdotes, born in low ignorance, was to be seen; they were all dignified, instructive, conceived in the spirit of true wisdom, wit and humor.—We cannot forbear to remark, how wit and humor, so excellent in themselves, are degraded in most of our newspapers, even in those which are professedly devoted to the illustration of these powers, and which undertake to provide for this taste, low caricature, foolish sayings, and silly things, you have in abundance; but genuine wit and humor, scarcely once a month. These occur, not at all as the rule, but only by accident, as the exception. There is too much superficiality, too little earnestness and solemnity, to perceive, much less, to produce true wit and pure humor. If the wits and humorists of the old English School should happen among our modern newspaper pretenders to wit, they would suppose themselves to have happened into a lunatic asylum. As it is against the indecency of a great many of our newspapers that we are protesting, we will appeal to the reader's judgment, whether a large proportion of what is intended as witty and humorous, is not downright indecency—flat enough to suit the lowest taste. Who does not know papers in abundance, the editors of which get themselves up as the jokers of the community, making before their readers, day after day and week after week, the silliest attempts to be funny; endeavoring, so far as they can call forth imitation, to reduce the english language itself to a billingsgate level—giving a printed dignity to the common by-words and cant phrases of the bar-room, the street and the stable. Let the respectable portion of the reading community set their faces against these insults to all decency and good taste. It is an insidious and far-reaching vice. It grows in boldness if let alone. He that reads and endorses the shame, and so far encourages its continuance, there are left, in the midst of the polluted newspaper sardis, some noble exceptions which have not defiled themselves with the reigning indecency. Let such be patronized. If the morbid and vulgar will have and read the filthy rags of Tamuz, let them have them in lonely glory.

Shade Trees.

We clip the following from the Utica *Herald*. It is applicable to country towns as well as cities.

There is no single feature which more immediately arrests the eye of the stranger as he walks along our streets in the summer season. A few of our streets present a sylvan aspect, which will hardly suffer in comparison with any in the State or land. Many of the trees are very large and stately, and ample in their foliage. Long may these leafy sentinels stand to grace and ornament the town.

But the good work has not been half accomplished. Where there is one shade tree now, there ought to be three. Streets upon which there is hardly a leaf growing in summer time ought to be studded with healthy growing trees. We know of no better method of advertising real estate than by planting shade trees. Not only do they beautify but they enhance the value. Rely upon it, that upon every graceful tree you plant, you will have more than seven per cent, returned. What man of taste would care to buy a naked mass of brick and mortar, when he can purchase a bit of forest besides for a few dollars additional?

We are sure that if our property holding citizens consult their own true interests they will not fail to avail themselves of these cheap but invaluable ornaments. The man who plants a tree is a public benefactor. There will be lips to sound his name with reverence, and hearts to garner his memory with gratitude when he is gone. A more living testimonial than lofty columns will be these leafy monuments. They will prove a more eloquent bequest than groaning coffers or titled deeds.

Blessed be he who invented shade trees, and thrice blessed be he who protects and nurtures them.

The maple is one of the best shade trees for city growth. It is not affected a particle by the extremes of heat and cold. It forms a beautiful head with clean glossy foliage, smooth bark, is free from all insects, and has a rapid growth. In five years, in a good soil, it makes a fine symmetrical head, with gracefully sweeping branches, and affords a dense shade. The American tulip tree is also very nice. Its great elegance of habit and striking beauty of leaf and blossom recommend it to any one who has an eye to fine proportions.—It requires a deep soil, with plenty of room to expand freely on all sides. It will not bear removing when large; but small trees grow rapidly when transplanted into deep soil.

COL. FORNEY'S "PRESS."—The Toledo (Ohio) *Commercial*, having received a prospectus of Col. FORNEY's proposed paper, speaks thus of him and his enterprise:

Col. Forney possesses great ability and has had much editorial experience; he is an adroit, wiry political tactician, and a successful party leader. We fear, however, that the establishment of a second Democratic daily in Philadelphia, bodes no good to the Democracy of Pennsylvania. The *Pennsylvanian* is all the wants of the party require—"*The Press*" will at least be *unnecessary*. If Col. Forney is again to be connected with the Philadelphia press, it would seem better for all concerned that arrangements be made to give him his former position in the office of the *Pennsylvanian*.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Perfect Likenesses.

Call on PRETTYMAN, at the Central Railroad Station House, and get a DAGUERREOTYPE, AMBROTYPE or PHOTOGRAPH likeness of yourself. His pictures can't be beat—call and examine specimens.

Plain and Fancy Printing.

Job work of all kinds—such as Handbills, Circulars Business, Visiting, and Show Cards, Tickets, Bill Heads, Deeds, Mortgages, and all kinds of blanks, &c., &c., &c. neatly printed at the "GLOBE" Job Office, Huntingdon. Pa.

Blanks of all kinds,

Neatly printed and for sale at the "Globe," Office—such as Blank Deeds, Mortgages, Judgment and Common Bonds, Agreements, Leases, Judgment and Promissory Notes, Notes relinquishing all benefits of exemption laws, License Bonds, and all blanks used by Justices of the Peace.

☞Specimens of "GLOBE" printing can be seen at the office—which will satisfy everybody that it is no longer necessary to go to Philadelphia for neat work. Call and see for yourselves.

For Ready-Made Clothing,

Wholesale or retail, call at H. ROMAN'S Clothing Store, opposite Couts' Hotel, Huntingdon, Pa., where the very best assortment of goods for men and boys' wear may be found at low prices.

The Public

Generally are invited to call at the New Drug Store of HENRY MCMANIGILL. Every article usually to be found in the best establishments of the kind, can be had, fresh and pure, at their Store, in Market Square, Huntingdon. See advertisement in another column.

TO INVALIDS!

DR. HARDMAN,

Formerly Physician to the Cincinnati Marine Hospital and Invalid's Retreat, Member of the London Medical Society of Observation, and Author of

"LETTERS TO INVALIDS,"

WILL BE IN

Huntingdon,

AT

Jackson's Hotel,

ON

SATURDAY, AUG. 1, '57.

SEE CARD IN ANOTHER COLUMN.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

SATURDAY, July, 11.—The Corn Exchange Room at this time is about the dullest place imaginable. There is a good attendance daily, but the absence of receipts and stocks of Breadstuffs, and a general unwillingness to purchase, have tended to suspend operations. No export demand for Flour; sales confined to small lots for home use at $7 12½@7 50 for superfine; $7 62½@8 87½ for extra, and $8 25@8 75 for extra family and fancy lots. Rye Flour is held firmly at $4 75, and Corn Meal is more inquired after at $4 ℔ bbl.

GRAIN.—Receipts of Wheat, trifling; only sale reported is 300 bus. Penn'a. red at $1 85 ℔ bu. A sample of 3,000 bus. NEW Delaware white Wheat, of a superior quality, (the first of the season) was exhibited and offered at $2, without finding buyers. Rye lower, and 1500@2000 bus. Penna. sold at $1 03½. Corn comes forward slowly, but not much demand for it—2000 bus. yellow sold at 85 cts., part afloat and part in store. Oats, steady—2500 bus. sold at 56 cents ℔ bushel.

ON THE DEATH OF HENRY KER.

BY LEROY.

'Tis hard to bid our friends farewell;
To give the parting kiss;
Although the smiles of peace foretell
Their hopes of heavenly bliss.

The heart still clings with tender love,
To those so near and dear;
We grieve to see them mount above,
And fain would keep them here.

Our brother dear, we mourn for thee,
Cut down in youthful bloom:
A mother's stay, a sister's hope,
We bore thee to thy tomb.

O! Comforter Divine, we ask
Thine all sustaining grace;
O! let us in our sorrow see
Our Father's smiling face.

Ah! yes, amid our bitter tears
There comes a thrill of peace;
For death will in a few short years
Our spirits too, release.

Then mounting on the wings of love,
Set free from every care;
We'll soar aloft to heaven above,
And greet our loved one there.

ASTRAY DOG.—Strayed or Stolen from the premises of the "Franklin House," in the borough of Huntingdon, a white and black spotted pup Mastiff, about two feet high. Any person returning said dog will be suitably rewarded. J. S. MILLER.
Huntingdon, July 15, 1857.

HUNTINGDON MINERAL WATER AND BOTTLING ESTABLISHMENT FOR SALE.—The undersigned will sell his entire stock, apparatus, and fixtures, for the manufacture of all kinds of Mineral Water. The business locality is a good one, with a large and increasing custom. For three years the business has been carried on with great success, and is only sold on account of the ill health of the proprietor. For particulars apply to the undersigned.
FREDERICK LIST.
Huntingdon, Pa., July 15, 1857.

☞"Bedford Inquirer," and "Lewistown Democrat," copy to amount of $1, and charge this office.

GRAND COTILLION PARTY.—A GRAND COTILLION PARTY will be given at the "Broad Top House," at STONERSTOWN, Bedford county, Pa., on THURSDAY EVENING, July 16, 1857.

☞The inimitable Excelsior Brass Band of Huntingdon will be present to add to the pleasure of this party, which is expected to excel any of the kind ever held in this region of country. Good Violinists have also been engaged. Good order and decorum will be enforced. Tickets only $1 50. A general invitation is extended.

☞Tickets will be issued on the Broad Top Rail Road at half price for the round trip. Carriages will be in waiting at Saxton to convey the party to Stonerstown.
GEORGE TRICKER.
Stonerstown, July 15, 1857.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Whereas, Letters of Administration on the Estate of THOMAS M. OWENS, late of the borough of Birmingham, Huntingdon county, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, Notice is therefore hereby given to all persons indebted to said Estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.
GEORGE W. OWENS,
July 14, 1857-*, Administrator.

NOTICE—To claimants on the Main Line of the Public Works. In pursuance of the 40th section of the act of the 18th May, 1857, to provide for the ordinary expenses of government, the Board of Canal Commissioners will hold sessions at the following places, for the purpose of investigating and settling the claims therein mentioned, viz:

At Hollidaysburg, on the 28th of July, to examine the debts reported due by J. D. Leet, Supervisor of the Upper Juniata division; the debts contracted by W. W. Wilson, Supervisor of the Lower Juniata division; the debts contracted, but not reported, by John Ross, Superintendent of the Portage Railroad; and the debts reported by Wm. S. Callahan, Superintendent of the said road. And at Johnstown on the 3d of August, for the purpose of examining the aforesaid claims on the Portage Railroad, together with those reported by J. M. Orr, Supervisor on the Lower Western Division.

LAND DAMAGES.—The Board will proceed over the Portage Railroad on the 31st of July, to examine the claims for damages caused by the construction of the road to avoid the inclined planes on the Allegheny Portage railroad. The claimants are requested to meet the Board on the land for which they claim damages.

By order of the Board.
THOMAS L. WILSON,
Secretary.

PROCLAMATION.—Whereas by a precept to me directed, dated at Huntingdon, the 25th day of April, A. D. 1857, under the hands and seals of the Hon. George Taylor, President of the Court of Common Pleas, Oyer and Terminer, and general jail delivery of the 24th judicial district of Pennsylvania, composed of Huntingdon, Blair and Cambria; and the Hons. Benjamin F. Patton and John Brewster, his associates, Judges of the county of Huntingdon, justices assigned, appointed to hear, try and determine all and every indictments made or taken for or concerning all crimes, which by the laws of the State are made capital, or felonies of death, and other offences, crimes and misdemeanors, which have been or shall hereafter be committed or perpetrated for crimes aforesaid—I am commanded to make public proclamation throughout my whole bailiwick, that a Court of Oyer and Terminer, of Common Pleas and Quarter Sessions, will be held at the Court House in the borough of Huntingdon, on the second Monday (and 10th day) of August next, and those who will prosecute the said prisoners be then and there to prosecute them as it shall be just, and that all Justices of the Peace, Coroner and Constables within said county be then and there in their proper persons, at 10 o'clock, a m., of said day, with their records, inquisitions, examinations and remembrances, to do those things which to their offices respectively appertain.

Dated at Huntingdon the 13th of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, and the 81st year of American Independence.
GRAFFUS MILLER, *Sheriff.*

LIST OF GRAND JURORS for a Court of Quarter Sessions, to be held at Huntingdon, in and for the County of Huntingdon, on the second Monday and 10th day of August, 1857.

Thomas Adams, mechanic, Huntingdon.
Peter H. Burket, tanner, Warriorsmark.
John Bisbin, laborer, Porter.
Jacob Cresswell, agent, Tod.
Alexander B. Cunningham, merchant, Huntingdon.
Jackson J. Fee, carpenter, Henderson.
John Hunt, laborer, Cromwell.
John Hirst, farmer, Barree.
Samuel Lutz, farmer, Shirley.
John Logan, farmer, Henderson.
David Long, farmer, Clay.
Joshua Gornell, farmer, Cass.
David Miller, farmer, Tod.
Benjamin Myers, farmer, Shirley.
J. K. McCahan, farmer, Warriorsmark.
Carens Patterson, blacksmith, Porter.
Samuel Rorer, farmer, Shirley.
Benjamin Rhodes, farmer, Cromwell.
William Rothrock, brower, Huntingdon.
Thomas F. Stewart, Esq., farmer, West.
Jacob Stover, farmer, Warriorsmark.
Thomas L. States, hatter (once,) Huntingdon.
William Thompson, farmer, Union.
Daniel Weight, farmer, Warriorsmark.

TRAVERSE JURORS—FIRST WEEK.

John Brown, farmer, Brady.
John Brown, farmer, Springfield.
John Beaver, farmer, Hopewell.
John Booth, teacher, Springfield,
Thomas Bell, carpenter, Barree.
Henry Boyer, farmer, Penn.
Alexander Cree, farmer, Dublin.
Alexander Coulter, laborer, Walker.
John Carl, miller, Dublin.
Abraham Crane, farmer, Franklin.
Basil Devor, farmer, Cromwell.
Jacob S. Devore, blacksmith, Shirley.
William Dorris, Sr., gentleman, Huntingdon.
A. W. Evans, merchant, Cassville.
Charles Geissinger, farmer, Union.
Andrew Garner, farmer, Warriorsmark.
Andrew S. Harrison, J. P., Huntingdon.
Jesse Henry, carpenter, West.
John M. Hight, mechanic, Cassville.
Joseph Hudson, farmer, Dublin.
Samuel Hackedom, farmer, Tell.
Thomas H. Huling, farmer, Shirley.
Elijah G. Fleck, plasterer, Clay.
Richard Jones, farmer, Franklin.
Nathaniel Lytle, saddler, Morris.
John Love, farmer, Barree.
John Miller, saddler, West.
James Myton, farmer, West.
Samuel McCord, farmer, Jackson.
Joseph McCracken, farmer, Brady.
John McClain, farmer, Tod.
Jonathan McWilliams, farmer, Franklin.
Alexander M. Oaks, farmer, Barree.
James Oliver, farmer, Franklin.
Isaac Peightal, farmer, Penn.
Samuel Porter, farmer, West.
Daniel Peightal, farmer, Penn.
Jacob S. Park, farmer, Cass.
John Rupert, farmer, Clay.
David Stevens, farmer, Clay.
Alexander Stewart, farmer, Franklin.
Lawrence Swoope, mechanic, Cassville.
Robert Stewart, inn keeper, Jackson.
Joseph Taylor, farmer, Clay.
Samuel Work, farmer, Porter.
David Weight, farmer, Warriorsmark.
John B. Weaver, farmer, Hopewell.
Jesse Yocum, mason, Brady.

TRAVERSE JURORS—SECOND WEEK.

George Bell, farmer, Barree.
James Baker, mason, Cromwell.
David Barrick, farmer, West.
Jesse Cook, farmer, Tod.
George Cresswell, merchant, West.
Dorsey Green, iron master, Porter.
William P. Goshorn, farmer, Tell.
William Hutchison, farmer, Warriorsmark.
William H. Harper, merchant, Jackson.
John Henderson, Jr., farmer, Warriorsmark.
Hays Hamilton, manager, Franklin.
Frederick Hoover, farmer, Penn.
John Headings, blacksmith, Brady.
James Horning, farmer, Barree.
William Johnston, farmer, Warriorsmark.
John S. Isett, iron master, Morris,
James Long, farmer, Shirley.
Joseph Law, merchant, Morris.
Isaac Lininger, cabinet maker, Huntingdon.
John McCartney, farmer, Henderson.
Samuel K. Metts, farmer, Brady.
Jacob C. Miller, farmer, Barree.
William Meredith, carpenter, Brady.
Jonathan Miller, farmer, Clay.
Jacob Miller, gentleman, Huntingdon.
Jacob Neff, farmer, Porter.
Calvin Noble, mason, Cromwell.
Henry Nearhoof, farmer, Warriorsmark.
Joshua Price, farmer, Tell.
Charles Porter, merchant, Porter.
Joseph Reckets, laborer, Shirleysburg.
G. W. Robison, clerk, Shirley.
George Sipes, Esq., merchant, Cromwell.
Abraham States, blacksmith, Walker.
James Simpson, farmer, Brady.
David Henderson, farmer, Franklin.

July 15, 1857.

TRIAL LIST for August Term, 1857.

FIRST WEEK.

Enoch Dean	vs	Joseph Harbaugh.
Savages Trustees	vs	Davis & Smith.
Stevens for use	vs	Henry & Smith.
Thomas Clark's heirs	vs	Brison Clark
D. Grow's adm'r	vs	Abednego Stevens.
Sterling & Alexander	vs	Bracken, Stitt & Co.
M. Greenland	vs	Caleb Brown.
Daniel Crownover	vs	Joshua Gorsuch.
Michael Quarry	vs	Wise & Buchanan.
Patrick Kelly	vs	Penn'a R. R. Co.
George McCrum	vs	Thos. Wilson.

SECOND WEEK.

McCutcheon	vs	James Entriken.
J. Cresswell	vs	Robert Hare Powel.
Peter Crownover	vs	Daniel Shindle.
Samuel Beaty	vs	Wm. H. Wharton.
John Dougherty	vs	Abr. Taylor, et al.
Weiler, Kline & Ellis	vs	C. Couts.
Edwards for Stunkard	vs	Glasgows.
Joel Moore	vs	B. X. Blair, et al.
Gemmill & Cresswell	vs	J. R. Cox, Adm.
Same	vs	Same.
Mary E. Trout	vs	Wm. H. King & Flenner.
John W. Glasgow	vs	John Brewster.
B. F. Glasgow	vs	Same.

M. F. CAMPBELL, Prot'y.
Huntingdon, July 15, 1857.

LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Post Office at Alexandria, Pa., June 30th, 1857, which if not lifted on or before the 1st day of October next, will then be sent to the General Post Office Department, as dead letters.

B		K	
Bergstresser, J. 3		Keath, John	
E		L	
Eyman, John W.		Long, Jacob	
Elliott, John		Lowe, Frederick	
F		M	
Fockler, Henry		Murls, John Esq.	
G		R	
Gwin, D. S.		Richards, Jane Mrs.	
H		S	
Harnish, Andrew		Sears, John G.	
Hall, James J.		W	
		Weatherwax, Sally Miss	

One cent due on each letter, in addition to the regular postage. Cost of advertising.
HENRY C. WALKER, P. M.
July 15, 1857.

PROCLAMATION.—Whereas by a precept to me directed by the Judges of the Common Pleas of the county of Huntingdon, bearing test the 25th day of April, 1857, I am commanded to make Public Proclamation throughout my whole bailiwick, that a Court of Common Pleas will be held at the Court House in the borough of Huntingdon, on the 3rd Monday (and 17th day) of August A. D., 1857, for the trial of all issues in said Court which remain undetermined before the said Judges, when and where all jurors, witnesses, and suitors, in the trials of all issues are required.

Dated at Huntingdon the 13th of July, in the year of our Lord 1857, and the 81st year of American Independence.
GRAFFUS MILLER, *Sheriff.*
SHERIFF'S OFFICE.
Huntingdon, July 15, 1857.

SHERIFF'S SALES.—By virtue of sundry writs of Fieri Facias, Levari Facias, and Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, I will expose to public sale or outcry, at the Court House, in the borough of Huntingdon, on WEDNESDAY, the 12th day of AUGUST, 1857, the following described real estate, to wit:

☞One hundred acres of land, be the same more or less, situate in Clay township, Huntingdon county, having thereon erected a two story log house and a double log barn, a small orchard and about forty-five acres cleared, adjoining lands of George Wagner on the east, Abraham Wagner on the west, and Wm. McLain on the south. Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of William Wagoner.

ALSO—All those two certain adjoining lots of ground situate in the borough of Cassville, in the county of Huntingdon, bounded on the south by land of Geo. W. Speer, on the north by Dr. H. L. Brown, and on the west by the public street, containing about three-fourths of an acre, more or less, on which is erected a large brick and plastered dwelling house, stable and other out-buildings, known and formerly occupied as a mansion house &c., by Robert Speer, dec'd, and by indenture dated 24th August, 1854, sold and conveyed by Geo. W. Speer and James McIlduff to Cassville Seminary, the said deft. Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of the Cassville Seminary.

ALSO—All that tract of land surveyed in the name of Gideon Hill, situate in the "big lick woods," Huntingdon county, within the following lines, to wit: Beginning at a pine, thence south fifty-eight and a half degrees west, one hundred and eighty-two perches to a post; thence south forty-two degrees east, forty-two perches to a post; thence south sixty-nine degrees east, one hundred and sixty perches to a post; thence north, one degree east, seventy-two perches to a post; thence north, twelve degrees west, one hundred and fourteen perches to the place of beginning. Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of John L. Hoffer.

ALSO—A certain lot of ground adjoining the borough of Birmingham, containing about one acre, more or less, adjoining a lot of John Owens, Esq., on the west, the public road leading from Birmingham to Water Street on the south, lands of Shoenberger on the north and east, on which is erected a brick building, 70 feet in length and 35 feet in depth, three stories high, with a stone basement, known as the "Mountain Female Seminary." Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of the Mountain Female Seminary.

ALSO—All the defendant's right, title, interest and claim in and to a certain tract of land, situate in Hopewell township, Huntingdon county, containing one hundred acres, more or less, bounded by lands of Jas. Entrekin on the south, John B. Weaver on the east, and by Shirley and others, with the following improvements thereon erected, to wit: a log dwelling house, double log barn and other out-buildings, part of which said land is cleared and under a state of cultivation. Seized and taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of John A. Weaver.

ALSO—All the defendant's right, title and interest in and to a tract of land known as the Henry Houpt tract, containing about 270 acres, on Broad Top, Tod township, adjoining lands of R. Hare Powel, Gen. A. P. Wilson, and others, having thereon erected a two story log house and barn, and other improvements, and about 100 acres cleared thereon.

Also—A tract of land known as the Corbin tract, containing 300 acres and allowance, situate on Rocky Ridge, Tod township, adjoining lands of Taylor's heirs and others.

Also—A tract of land adjoining the above, warranted in the name of Speer & Martin, containing 96 acres, 153 perches and allowance.

Also—A tract of land adjoining the same, warranted in the name of Elicl Smith, containing 152 acres, 98 perches and allowance.

Also—A tract of land situate on Broad Top, Tod township, warranted in the name of Speer & Dougherty, containing 439 acres, 51 perches and allowance, adjoining the Wm. Houck Coal Land Tract, John McLain, Michael J. Martin and others.

Also—All the interest of said defendant in the land of Michael J. Martin and Joseph S. Martin, (now dec'd.) which he holds under certain articles of agreement for the same with John Dougherty and Geo. W. Speer, or otherwise as the same appears of Record in Huntingdon.

Also—All the following mentioned rights and interest of said defendant as evidenced by the agreements and conveyances, recorded in Huntingdon county in Record Book L, No. 2, from page 364 to page 376 inclusive, viz:

All defendant's right to mine, take and convey away the iron ore on lands of Michael Garner, in Penn township, Huntingdon county, containing about 40 acres, bounded by lands of Philip Garner, Samuel Hetrick and Tussey mountain lands.

Also—Iron ore on lands of Isaac Yocum in said township, bounded by lands of Samuel Harris, Enoch Isenberg, Solomon Rough and Peigital and Grove, containing about 106 acres.

Also—Iron ore on lands of Henry Harris, in said township, bounded by lands of Isaac Kurts, Samuel Harris, and John Lee and James Moore, containing about 25 acres.

Also—Iron ore on lands of John Grove, in said township, bounded by lands of James Moore, Harris & Hoover, Samuel Harris & Hoover, containing about 100 acres.

Also—Iron ore on land of Solomon Rough, in said township, bounded by lands of Peightal, widow Fink, D. & B. Grove and Trexler's heirs, containing about 100 acres.

Also—Iron ore on land of Samuel Harris, in said township, bounded by lands of Isaac Kurtz, Trexler's heirs, John Lee and Isaac Yocum, containing about 297 acres.

Also—Iron ore on land of John Lee, in said township, bounded by lands of J. A. Moore, Trexler's heirs, L. & I. Hoover and another, containing about 158 acres.

Also—Iron ore on land of Joseph McCoy in Walker township, county aforesaid, bounded by land of John Robb, other land of said Joseph McCoy, Eleazor Lloyd's heirs and S. S. Wharton, containing about 75 acres.

Also—Iron ore on land of Philip Garner, in Penn township, said county, bounded by lands of Michael Garner, David Brumbaugh, Samuel Hetrick and mountain lands, containing about 48 acres.

Also—Iron ore on lands of Jacob F. Hoover, in Penn township, bounded by lands of John Hoover, Isaac Peightal, Samuel Harris, and mountain land, containing about 130 acres.

Also—Iron ore on lands of Jonas Buchwalter, in Walker township, bounded by lands of Samuel Peigital, Isaac Kurtz and James Moore, containing about 160 acres.

Also—Iron ore on lands of Catharine Zeke, in Walker township, aforesaid, bounded by lands of Isaac Kurtz and Jonas Buchwalter, containing about 47 acres.

Also—Iron ore on lands of Isaac Bowers in Penn township, said county, bounded by lands of Benjamin Grove, J. Frank's heirs, James Isett, and mountain land, containing about 96 acres.

Also—Iron ore on lands of Isaac Kurtz, in Walker township, said county, bounded by lands of Jonas Buchwalter, Henry Harris, Reynolds' heirs, and James Moore, containing about 200 acres.

Also—Iron ore on lands of Eleazor Lloyd, in Walker township, said county, bounded by lands of Benjamin Graffius, John McCahan, and mountain lands, containing 80 acres.

Also—Iron ore on lands of Jos. Norris, in Penn township, said county, bounded by lands of Trexler's heirs, Isaac Peightal and Samuel Harris, containing about 10 acres.

Also—Iron ore on the fifteen acre field opposite Bowers' residence on the south side of W. Ridge, land of Ludwig Hoover in Penn township on the farm now occupied by him on 8th June, 1855, and on the part next the Ridge where Trexler's Fossil ore bank is, and thence back to Tussey's mountain.

Also—Iron ore on that part of the land of Daniel Grove, in Penn township, adjoining Isaac Peightal, Isaac Yocum, Ludwig Hoover and John Grove, lying between the Red Ridge where the ore has been opened, same side of the Trexler bank, and the base of Tussey mountain.

Also—Iron ore on land of Benjamin Grove in Penn township, bounded by lands of John Grove, Garner & Bowers, John Geissinger and mountain lands, containing about two hundred and eighty-eight acres.

Also—Iron ore on lands of Samuel Hetrick, in Penn township, aforesaid, bounded by lands of Philip Garner, Daniel Brumbaugh, P. & N. Garner and N. & P. Garner, containing about —— acres.

Also—Iron ore on lands of Jacob Summers, in Hopewell township, said county, bounded by lands owned by Jacob Summers, Jr., David Summers and Savage, containing about 166 acres.

Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of William H. Irwin.

NOTE.—On all sales exceeding five hundred dollars, ten per cent of the amount of the bid will be required to be paid to the Sheriff immediately when the property is struck down, and on all sales under that sum, twenty per cent.; in both cases the balance on the day the deeds are acknowledged. GRAFFUS MILLER, Sheriff.
SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
Huntingdon, July 15, 1857.

HUNTINGDON SEMINARY.—The NEXT SESSION will commence on MONDAY, AUGUST, 31st.

☞Tuition for Ten Months $25.

☞*Higher rates* charged for pupils remaining only a part of the year.

☞During July and August, applications may be left with Hon. Geo. Taylor, or W. P. Orbison, Esq.
SARAH W. BIGELOW.
Huntingdon July 8, 1857-tf.

DR. JOSEPH HEIDENTHAL, Physician, Surgeon and Accoucher, tenders his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. Until further notice is given, he may be found and consulted at the "Franklin House," kept by J. S. Miller.
REFERENCES.—Rev. P. M. Doyle, and Dr. J. B. Linden, Huntingdon; Dr. Kaylor, Hollidaysburg; Dr. J. Getty, and Dr. J. B. Hibler, Martinsburg; Rev. Theobold Foust, Marklesburg; Dr. Jos. Keefe, Stonerstown.
Huntingdon, July 8, 1857-tf.

TINWARE.—A splendid assortment just received and for sale by
May 20, 1857. W. J. GEISSINGER.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given, to all persons interested, that the following named persons have settled their accounts in the Register's Office, at Huntingdon, and that the said accounts will be presented for confirmation and allowance, at an Orphans' Court, to be held at Huntingdon, in and for the County of Huntingdon, on Wednesday the 12th day of August next, to wit:

1. Jacob S. Hunt, Esq., Administrator of the Estate of David Hudson, late of Dublin township, dec'd.
2. Jacob Harncame, Executor of the last Will, &c., of Nancy Neff, late of West township, dec'd.
3. Jacob Harncame, acting Administrator of the Estate of Henry Neff, late of the borough of Alexandria, dec'd.
4. George Swartz, Administrator of the Estate of Henry Coughenour, late of Cromwell township, dec'd.
5. James Gwin, Esq., acting Executor of the last Will, &c., of Samuel Steel, late of the borough of Huntingdon, dec'd.
6. Henry Brewster, Esq., Administrator of the Estate of Samuel Williamson, late of Shirley township, dec'd.
7. John Oakes, Administrator Cum Testamento Annexo of the Estate of Wm. McKee, late of Jackson township, dec'd.
8. Robert McCall, acting Administrator of the Estate of Alexander McCall, late of Hopewell township, dec'd.
9. Daniel Massey, Executor of the last Will, &c., of Dr. Mordecai Massey, (who was one of the Executors of Thomas Blair, Esq.,

THE HUNTINGDON GLOBE, A DEMOCRATIC FAMILY JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS, &C.

LIST OF PREMIUMS to be awarded

by the Huntingdon County Agricultural Society, at its Third Annual Exhibition, to be held in the Fall of 1857.

	HORSES.		
Best Stallion,	$7 00	Second best do.,	2 00
Second best do.,	4 00	Best match horses,	6 00
Third best do.,	3 00	Second best do.,	4 00
Best 2 or 3 year old colt,	5 00	Best family horse,	3 00
" colt under 1 year old,	2 00	Second best do.,	2 00
" brood mare,	5 00	Best trotting horse,	3 00
Second best do.,	2 50	Second best do.,	2 00
Best draft horse,	3 00	Best mules,	6 00
Second best do.,	2 00	Second best do.	3 00
Best riding horse,	4 00		
	NEAT STOCK.		
Best pair of work oxen,	6 00	Best cow,	4 00
Second best do.,	4 00	Second best do.,	3 00
Third best do.,	3 00	Best 3 year old heifer,	3 00
Best bull,	5 00	Second best do.,	2 00
Second best do.,	3 00	Best calf.	2 00
	HOGS.		
Best boar,	5 00	Second best do.,	3 00
Second best do.,	3 00	Best litter of pigs,	3 00
Third best do.,	2 00	" chester white,	3 00
Best sow,	4 00	" berkshire,	2 00
	SHEEP.		
Best fine-wooled buck,	5 00	Second best do.,	3 00
Second best do.,	3 00	Best fine-wooled ewe,	5 00
Best south down do.,	5 00	Second best do.,	3 00
Second best do.,	3 00	Best long-wooled ewe,	5 00
Best long-wooled,	5 00	" south down do.	5 00
	PLOWING.		
Best,	4 00	Third do.,	2 00
Second best.	3 00	Fourth do.	1 00
	AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.		
Best plow,	3 00	" wheat drill,	3 00
" harrow,	2 00	" corn planter,	3 00
" cultivator.	3 00	" horse rake,	2 00
" hill-side plow,	3 00	" reaper,	3 00
" wind mill,	3 00	" Mower.	3 00
	GRAIN.		
Best white wheat,	3 00	Best white corn,	1 00
Second best do.,	2 00	Second best do.,	50
Third best do.,	1 00	Best rye,	1 00
Best red wheat,	3 00	Second best do.,	50
Second best do.,	2 00	Best oats,	1 00
Third best do.,	1 00	Second best do.,	50
Best yellow corn,	1 00	Best buckwheat,	1 00
Second best do.,	50	Second best do.,	50
	DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.		
Best bread,	3 00	Second best do.,	50
Second best do.,	2 00	Best hard soap,	1 00
Third best do.,	1 00	Second best do.,	50
Best pound cake,	1 00	Best candles.	1 00
Second best do.,	50	Second best do.,	50
Best sponge cake,	1 00	Best carpet,	2 00
Second best do.,	50	Second best do.,	1 00
Best butter,	3 00	Best hearth rug,	1 00
Second best do.,	2 00	Second best do.,	50
Third best do.,	1 00	Best flannel,	2 00
Best domestic sugar,	2 00	Second best do.,	1 00
Second best do.,	1 00	Best quilt,	2 00
Third best do.,	50	Second best do.,	1 00
Best apple butter,	1 00	Best wool socks,	50
Second best do.,	50	" worsted do.,	50
Best tomato catchup,	1 00	" ornamental needle	
" honey,	1 00	work,	1 00
" jelly,	1 00	Second best do.,	50
Second best do.,	50	Best silk embroidery,	1 00
Best preserves,	1 00	Second best do.,	50
Second best do.,	50	Best shell work,	1 00
Best pickles,	1 00	Second best do.	50
MECHANICAL IMPLEMENTS AND MANUFACTURES.			
Best 2 horse carriage,	2 00	" and greatest variety	
" buggy,	1 00	of tin ware,	1 00
" sett single harness,	1 00	" lot of earthen and	
" do. farming do.,	1 00	stone ware.	1 00
" bridle and saddle,	1 00	" washing machine,	50
" pair of boots,	1 00	" made meat vessel,	1 00
" pair of shoes,	50	" churn,	1 00
" side sole leather,	1 00	" specimen of marble	
" kip and calf skins,	1 00	work,	2 00
" side harness & upper	1 00	" cook stove,	1 00
" lot of cabinet ware	1 00	" pair of horse shoes.	50
	FRUITS.		
Best and greatest varie-		Second best do.,	1 00
ety of apples,	2 00	Best quinces,	1 00
Second best do.,	2 00	Best and greatest vari-	
Best dozen fall apples,	2 00	ety of grapes,	2 00
Second best do.,	1 00	Best native grapes,	2 00
Best dos. winter apples,	2 00	Second best do.,	1 00
Second best do.,	1 00	Best dozen of peaches,	1 00
Best winter pears,	2 00	Second best do.,	50
Second best do.,	1 00	Best dozen of plums,	1 00
Best fall pears,	2 00	Second best do.,	50
	VEGETABLES.		
Best potatoes,	2 00	" beets,	50
Second best do.,	1 00	" parsnips,	50
Third best do.,	50	" carrots,	50
Best neshanock,	1 00	" turnips,	50
" mexican,	1 00	" onions,	50
" pink eye,	75	" celery,	50
" white,	75	" cabbages,	50
" red,	50	Second best do.,	25
" blue,	50	Best pumpkins,	50
" sweet,	1 00	" pie do.,	50
" tomatoes,	1 00	" squash,	50
Second best do.,	75	" water melon,	50
Third best do.,	50	" musk melon,	50
Best purple eggs,	50	" Beans,	50
" pepper,	50	" peas.	50
	FLORAL DEPARTMENT.		
Best display of flowers in bloom,	2 00	Best variety of dahlias,	1 00
Second best do.,	1 00	Second best do.,	50
Best display of plants,	2 00	Best boquet.	50
	POULTRY.		
Best pair of turkeys,	1 00	Second best do.,	50
Second best do.,	50	Best pair of chickens,	1 00
Best pair of geese,	1 00	Second best do.,	50
Second best do.,	50	Best display of poultry,	2 00
Best pair of ducks,	1 00	Second best do.,	1 00

Huntingdon, June 24, 1857.

ISN'T IT SO?—Use ARTHUR'S celebrated *Self-Sealing Cans and Jars*, and you will have fresh fruit all the year at Summer prices.

FRESH FRUIT

Full *directions* for putting up all kinds of Fruit and Tomatoes, accompany these cans and jars.

IN WINTER

They are made of *Tin, Glass, Queensware, and Fire & Acid proof Stone Ware.* The sizes are from pints to gallons.—These cans and jars are *entirely open at the tops*, and NEST, to secure *economy in transportation.*

BETTER

For sale by STOREKEEPERS throughout the United States. Descriptive circulars sent on application. ☞Orders from the trade solicited.

THAN

Be sure to ask for 'Arthur's.' *It has stood the test of two seasons*, having been used by hundreds of families, hotel and boarding house keepers.

We are now making them for the million.

SWEETMEATS.

ARTHUR, BURNHAM & GILROY, Manufacturers under the Patent, Nos. 117 & 119 South Tenth Street, (corner George) PHILADELPHIA.

June 17, 1857-2m.

NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that an application has been made to the Court of Common Pleas of Huntingdon county by the members of the Presbyterian Congregation of Cottage Church and vicinity, to grant a charter of Incorporation, and to constitute them and their successors a body politic and corporate in law, by the corporate name of the "Cottage Presbyterian Congregation," and if no sufficient reason be shown to the contrary, the said Court will at its next session (August,) decree and declare them a corporation or body politic, according to the articles and conditions in their petition set forth and contained. M. F. CAMPBELL,

June 10, 1857. Prothonotary.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.—Letters testamentary on the Estate of Hacket Harper, Esq., dec'd, late of Dublin township, Huntingdon county, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment and those having claims will present them duly authenticated for settlement. W. G. HARPER.

WILLIAM HARPER,

Shade Gap, May 27, 1857. Executors.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.—The "May Flower" arrived in port last week, having on board, a new and splendid assortment of Groceries, Confectionaries, Provisions, &c., &c., all of which are offered for sale at the Cheap Store of LOVE & McDIVITT, consisting of Hams, Shoulders, Salt and Fish, Sugar, Coffee, Tea, molasses, Cheese, Crackers, Nuts, Raisins, Figs, Tamarind, Rice, Sago, Tapioca, Orange Syrup, Pickles, Oranges, Lemons, Oils, Candles, Tobacco, Segars, Fruits and Confectionaries of all kinds, all of which will be disposed of at the LOWEST FIGURE, for cash or country produce. Purchasers are invited to call and see and examine for themselves.

LOVE & McDIVITT.

Huntingdon, May 20, 1857.

ONE OF THE TRICKS OF THE TRADE is to get good customers by offering *Cheap*, and at the same time, *GOOD CLOTHING.* Whatever others may say of their neighbors leaving town, they will not say that my CLOTHING fails to please the crowds that daily fit themselves at my establishment. The truth is "Old Mose" won't be beat in selling *cheap* and *good* Clothing! Those who have doubts upon the subject should call and see for themselves. MOSES STROUS.

Huntingdon, May 27, 1857.

ESTATE of SAMUEL CALDWELL, dec'd.—ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration on the Estate of Samuel Caldwell, late of Cromwell township, Huntingdon county, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, he hereby notifies all persons indebted to said estate, to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

D. CALDWELL, Adm'r.

Shade Gap, May 27, 1857-6t.

R. ALLISON MILLER, DENTIST, Huntingdon, Pa. June 24, 1857.

BACON & DRIED BEEF— a large and excellent lot, just received and for sale by Huntingdon, June 17, 1857. LOVE & McDIVITT.

HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP RAIL ROAD. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT!

On and after Monday, June 1st, 1857, Two Passenger Trains a day, each way—Sundays excepted—will run as follows:

MORNING TRAIN.

STATIONS.	A. M.		P. M.
Huntingdon	Leave 8.00	Arrive	2.10
M'Connellstown	" 8.14	"	1.56
Pleasant Grove	" 8.20	"	1.50
Marklesburg	" 8.32	"	1.38
Coffee Run	" 8.44	"	1.26
Rough & Ready	" 8.50	"	1.20
Cove	" 9.03	"	1.07
Fishers' Summit	" 9.06	"	1.04
Saxton	" 9.20	"	12.50
Riddlesburg	" 9.32	"	12.38
Hopewell	Arrive 9.40	Leave p. m.	12.30

EVENING TRAIN.

	P. M.		P. M.
Huntingdon	Leave 5.00	Arrive	8.40
M'Connellstown	" 5.14	"	8.26
Pleasant Grove	" 5.20	"	8.20
Marklesburg	" 5.32	"	8.08
Coffee Run	" 5.44	"	7.56
Rough & Ready	" 5.50	"	7.50
Cove	" 6.03	"	7.37
Fishers' Summit	" 6.06	"	7.34
Saxton	" 6.20	"	7.20
Riddlesburg	" 6.32	"	7.08
Hopewell	Arrive 6.40	Leave	7.00

☞Passengers for BROAD TOP CITY, HOPEWELL, and BEDFORD SPRINGS, arriving from East by Pennsylvania Rail Road Express Train at 7.00 A. M., breakfast at Huntingdon and leave at 8.00 for Bedford, &c. Passengers from East by Mail Train, arrive at 4.48 P. M., and leave for Bedford, &c., at 5.00.

Passengers from West arrive by *Express Train in the* morning and breakfast at Huntingdon and leave at 8.00 for Bedford, &c. Passengers from West, by Mail Train, arrive at 3.02 P. M., and leave at 5.00 P. M. for Hopewell and Bedford. Passengers by the Fast Line arrive at Huntingdon from East at 8.55 P. M. and from West at 9.48 P.M.

Trains connect at Hopewell with four-horse Mail Coaches, over good Plank and Turnpike Roads to Bedford Springs.

Visitors to Broad Top City, by taking the morning Train, can spend half a day on the mountain, (where good accommodations are to be had,) and return to Huntingdon same day.

Fifty pounds baggage allowed each Passenger. For further information inquire at the office of the Company at Huntingdon. THOMAS T. WIERMAN, Supt.

Huntingdon, June 1, 1857.

FRESH ARRIVAL!

AT THE "METROPOLITAN,"

OF SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS!

J. & W. SAXTON have just received from Philadelphia a magnificent assortment of Goods, such as—

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE,

Queensware, Hats & Caps,

Boots & Shoes, Carpet & Oil Cloth,

Wood & Willow Ware,

and in fact—EVERYTHING—necessary to please the most fastidious. Such as—

FINE DRESS GOODS,

Prints, Tweeds, Summer Cottons, Cloths, Cassimeres, Trimmings, Collars, and Undersleeves, Bonnets, and every variety of Hosiery, Gloves, Mitts, &c., &c.

We are determined to sell as low, if not lower, than any other house east of the Alleghany. Our motto shall be—

"QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS."

Give us a call and be satisfied of the fact, that this is the house at which to purchase cheap goods.

We have on hand Salt, Fish and Plaster, Ham, Shoulder and Flitch. Also, Glass, White Lead, Linseed Oil, Turpentine and other Paints.

Huntingdon, May 6, 1857. J. & W. SAXTON.

FRED. LIST'S BOTTLING ESTABLISHMENT, HUNTINGDON, PA.

Mr. LIST invites the attention of the public to his establishment, where he is now prepared to furnish

MINERAL WATER AND SARSAPARILLA,

and bottled PORTER and ALE, at as cheap rates as any other establishment in the State.

Thankful for past favors, he hopes to receive a continuance of the same.

Orders from a distance promptly attended to.

Establishment one door east of Jackson's Hotel.

May 20, 1857.

DON'T BELIEVE THEM.

H. ROMAN has not left town—neither does he intend to leave. His Store is at the old place, opposite the "Franklin House," where all who want bargains in Clothing should call.

If any persons tell you that I have left town, don't believe them—but call at the old stand and see for yourself. A splendid assortment of Spring and Summer Clothing now on hand. H. ROMAN.

Huntingdon, May 20, 1857-3t.

OLD MOSE AT HOME!

If you don't believe it. call at his new store room in Market Square, where you will find a splendid assortment of Goods for the season.

Ladies Dress Goods,

Ready-Made Clothing,

Groceries, &c., &c.,

And everything else usually found in the Huntingdon stores.

Call, but don't all call at the same time.

Huntingdon, April 15, 1857. MOSES STROUS.

COME AGAIN.

THE LATEST AND BEST!

WM. L. WESTBROOK has just opened a large and splendid stock of

BOOTS & SHOES,

of the best and latest styles, for ladies, gentlemen, misses, boys, and children of all ages. He returns thanks for the liberal patronage he has heretofore received, and hopes his new stock will not fail to please everybody, and all their relations, and that all who want a good and fashionable article will continue to call as usual at the old place and be accommodated.

Call soon and examine my splendid stock.

Huntingdon, April 15, 1857. LEVI WESTBROOK.

CLOTHING!—A NEW ASSORTMENT JUST OPENED! and will be sold 30 per cent. CHEAPER than the cheapest!

H. ROMAN

Respectfully informs his customers, and the public generally, that he has just opened at his store room in Market Square, opposite the Franklin House, Huntingdon, a splendid new stock of Ready-made

Clothing for Spring and Summer,

which he will sell cheaper than the same quality of Goods can be purchased at retail in Philadelphia or any other establishment in the country.

Persons wishing to buy Clothing would do well to call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere.

Huntingdon, April 8, 1857.

NO LIBRARY IS COMPETE WITHOUT IT.—TESTIMONY OF SIXTEEN THOUSAND PURCHASERS.—MAGNIFICENT WORK OF HISTORY! —A WHOLE LIBRARY IN ITSELF!—COST $11,000—70 MAPS—700 ENGRAVINGS.—A HISTORY OF ALL NATIONS,

From the earliest period to the present time, the history of every nation, ancient and modern, being separately given. By S. G. GOODRICH, author of several works of History, 'Peter Parley's Tales,' &c.

It is believed that the above work will be very acceptable to the American public. It is the result of years of toil and labor, assisted in his researches by several scholars of known ability, and has been got up at a great expense by the proprietors. No pains have been spared in the execution of the *Illustrations and Maps*, which are prepared expressly for this work. Indeed, all the other historical writing of Mr. Goodrich, sink into insignificance, when compared to this, the result of his riper and maturer years. It is admitted that one hundred dollars could not purchase the same matter in any other shape, and the publishers confidently expect, in consideration of the great literary value of the work, the large sum expended in preparing it for the press, and the exceedingly moderate price at which it is offered, that it will be favorably received by every lover of good books. Many of our first scholars, divines and gentlemen, who have examined the work, have given it their unqualified approbation and commendation, which it richly deserves.

UNIFORM RETAIL PRICES.

In one volume, Turkey Morocco, Marble Edge, Gilt Back and Sides	$6,00
In one volume, Turkey Morocco, Marble Edge, Full Gilt	8,00
In two volumes, Turkey Morocco, Marble Edge	7,00
In two volumes, Turkey Morocco, Gilt Edge and Full Gilt Sides	10,00
In two volumes, Full, Heavy Stamped Cloth, Sprinkled Edge	6,00

Many of our Agents having been told when soliciting subscribers, that this work would soon be sold in Bookstores, and at a reduced price, we hereby give notice, as Sole Publishers of it, it will not be sold in Bookstores at any price, and will be offered by our canvassing Agents only, who have the sole right of sale in their respective districts, except that where we have not appointed an agent, WE will send copies by mail, postage pre-paid, to any part of the United States, upon receipt of the retail price.

N. B.—The one volume copies, weighing over four pounds, cannot be sent through the mail, but the two volume copies can be mailed as two books.

Miller, Orton & Mulligan, Publishers. No. 25, Park Row, N. Y. For sale by GEO. BERGSTRESSER,

MILL CREEK, Hunt. Co., Pa.

☞Also, Agent for Dr. Kane's works.

Feb. 11, 1857.

PREMIUM AWARDED TO H. T. STAINS, of Scottsville, Huntingdon county, Pa., for the best specimen of marble work. Send on your orders soon. Scottsville, Oct. 21, 1856-1y.

GRINDSTONES on friction rollers and patent hangings, for sale by

apr. 8. JAS. A. BROWN & CO.

DR. SANFORD'S Invigorator or Liver Remedy, can be had at the cheap Drug Store of

apr29 HENRY McMANIGILL.

HIDES & TANNERS OIL.—1000 DRY FLINT HIDES; 100 Bbls. TANNERS OIL. For sale by J. PALMER & CO.

MARKET Street WHARF, PHILADELPHIA.

May 12, 1857.

NEW GOODS, NEW GOODS, at D. P. GWIN'S CHEAP STORE!

D. P. GWIN has just received from Philadelphia the largest and most beautiful assortment of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS

ever brought to Huntingdon, consisting of the *most fashionable dress goods* for Ladies and Gentlemen. Such as Black and Fancy Silks, All-wool Delains, Challie Delains, Plain Braize, Figured Braize Robes, Brilliants, different colors; Brilliant Robes, Lawn Robes, Ducals Chintz Calico, Plain and Fancy Dress Ginghams, Hummilla Cloth, Silk Warp Levella Cloth for travelling dresses, Mohair Debarze, Lawns and Prints of every description.

Also,—a large lot of Dress Trimmings, Fringes, Buttons, Bonnet Silks, Bonnet Crapes, all colors; Ribbons, Gloves, Mitts, Veils, Laces, Hosiery, Gum Belts, Ribbons for Belting, Whalebone and Brass Hoops for Skirts, Silk and Linen Handkerchiefs, Silk and Gingham Cravats, Zepher, French Working Cotton, Linen and Cotton Hop, Tidy Yarn. Also,

The best assortment of Collars and Undersleeves in town. Barred and plain Jaconets, Mull Muslin, Swiss, Plain, Figured and Dotted Crinoline, Moreen and Grass Cloth for Skirts, Book Muslin, Irish Linen, Linen Table Cloths, Napkins, Towels, &c. Also,

A fine assortment of Spring Shawls, Silk and Braize Mantillas, and a variety of Dress and Fancy Goods too numerous to mention.

Also, Cloths, Cassimeres, Cassinets, Merino Cassimer, Tweeds, Kentucky Jeans, Cotton Drills for pants, Blue Denim, Blue Drill. Plain and Fancy Linens, Marsailles and Silk Vesting, Muslins, bleached and unbleached; Sheeting and Pillow Case Muslin, Nankeens, Ticking, Checks, Table diaper, &c.

Bonnets of the latest styles, and at lower prices than can be found in town.

Also, Moleskin, Fur, Wool and Summer Hats of the latest styles, and Boots & Shoes, Hardware, Queensware, Buckets, Tubs, Churns, Butter Bowls, Baskets, Brooms and Brushes,

CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS,

Fish & Salt. and all goods usually kept in a country store.

☞My old customers, and as many new ones as can crowd in, are respectfully requested to come and examine my goods.

All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange for goods at the highest market prices.

Huntingdon, April 29, 1857.

DRUG, PAINT AND GLASS Wholesale Warehouse, Corner of Tenth and Market Streets, Office in Second Story, Philadelphia.

☞We invite attention to our enlarged stock of Drugs, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, &c., selected expressly for our sales, and comprising one of the finest assortments in the United States, which we offer at low prices, for cash or approved credit.

WE MANUFACTURE very extensively:

Premium Pure White Lead, (best,)
Kensington Pure White Lead,
Pearl Snow White Lead,
"Vielle Montagne" French Zinc, (best,)
Pure Snow White American Zinc,
Philadelphia Snow White Zinc,
Silver's Plastic Fire and Weather-proof Paints,
Chrome Greens, Yellows, and colors generally.

AGENTS FOR:

Porter's superior Alkaline Window Glass,
Genuine French Plate Glass, (warranted,)
The New Jersey Zinc Company's products,
Tilden and Nephew's N. Y. Varnishes,
Brooklyn Premium Pure White Lead,
Hampden Permanent Greens,
Pure Ohio Catawba Brandy, &c., &c.

IMPORTERS OF:

French and English Plate Glass,
French and English Cylinder Glass,
Colored and Engraved Window Glass,
Daguerreotype Glass,
Hammered Plate for Floors and Sky-Lights,
Drugs, Chemicals, Perfumery, &c.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN:

Druggists' Articles generally,
Painters' Tools of all descriptions,
Hydraulic and Roman Cement,
Calcined and Land Plaster,
Paper Maker's Clay, Satin White, &c., &c.

FRENCH, RICHARDS & CO.,

Store, N. W. cor. of Tenth and Market Streets.

Factory, Junction York Avenue, Crown and Callowhill Sts., *April 8, 1857–3m.* Philadelphia.

BARGAINS, BARGAINS!

HARDWARE DEPOT!!!

The subscribers have again returned from the east with an *enlarged* stock of

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, PAINTS, &c.,

which they will sell at such prices as shall make it the interest of Housekeepers, Builders, Mechanics, and *all the rest of mankind*, to give them a call. Our stock comprises Building material, such as Locks, Hinges, Screws, Nails, Bolts, Glass of all sizes, Putty, Oils, Varnishes, White Lead, and Zinc Paints.

MECHANICS' TOOLS.

Planes, Handsaws, Mill & Crosscut Saws, Chisels, Mann's Axes, Hatchets, Spirit Levels, Rules, Stocks and Dies, Monkey Wrenches, Blacksmith's Vices, with an endless variety of modern inventions and improvements.

Saddlers and Coach Makers are invited to call and examine our extensive stock of Harness Mountings and Coach Trimmings. Patent and Common Hames, 30 varieties; Girthing, Hog Skins, Patent Leather, Enameled Leather, Oil Cloth for Carriages, Coach Laces and Linings, Hubs, Spokes, Fellocs, Shafts, Springs, Axles, &c., &c.

TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY,

Knives and Forks from 37½ cents to $5 per set, Silver dessert forks, Silver and common spoons, Ladies' fruit knives, Wostenholm's and 50 other kinds of Pocket knives, Farrier's knives, razors, &c., &c.

HOLLOW-WARE,

Porcelaine, Tinned and Plain Boilers, Tea Kettles, Sauce, Frying and Baking Pans, Steak Griddles, Dish Covers, &c., &c., at manufacturers' prices.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Ice Hammers, Lemon Squeezers, Butter Prints, Butter Ladles, Portmonaies, Bells of all kinds, Guns, Pistols and Revolvers, Paint Brushes, Wall Brushes, Traces & Chains of various kinds, Chain Pumps and Metallic Pumps for cisterns, Picks, Sledges, &c., &c.

☞Having purchased many of our goods at wholesale prices from manufacturers, we are enabled to sell both *Wholesale* and *Retail—extremely low!* A liberal share of public patronage is solicited.

☞All orders from abroad promptly attended to.

JAS. A. BROWN & CO.

March 18, 1857.

THE CHEAP CORNER FOREVER.

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

Ready-Made Clothing, &c.

BENJAMIN JACOBS

Informs his old customers and the citizens of the borough and county of Huntingdon generally, that he has just opened an extensive assortment of Goods of all kinds suitable for Spring and Summer, which will compare in quality and prices with any others brought to town the present season. His stock consists of every article of Ladies' Dress Goods. In part,

Ginghams,
Lawns,
Barages, printed and plain,
Prints of all kinds,
Muslins,
Gloves,
Mitts,
Hosiery, &c., &c., and in fact

all articles of dress to be found in any other store in town.

Also, an extensive assortment of Ready-made Clothing, for men and boys, for spring and summer wear, all well made and of good materials. Also, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, of all sizes.

Also, Groceries, Queensware, Glassware, Hardware, equal to any in town; and many more articles "too numerous to mention."

My old customers, and the public in general, are invited to call and examine my new Goods. They will find them equal in quality, and as low in price, as any others in the county.

All kinds of country produce taken in exchange for Goods at the highest market prices.

Huntingdon, April 8, 1857.

300 KEGS PAINT.

WHITE LEAD, (*pure,*) per keg of 25 lbs		$2 50
WHITE LEAD, (*extra,*)	" "	2 75
PHILADELPHIA ZINC PAINT	" "	2 40
BEST SNOW WHITE ZINC PAINT	" "	2 68

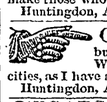
Oils, Glass, Putty, Nails, and all kinds of HARDWARE and Building Materials in proportion, at the Hardware Store of JAS. A. BROWN & CO.,

April 8, 1857. Huntingdon, Pa.

FRANKLIN HOUSE, Huntingdon, Pa. J. S. MILLER, PROPRIETOR.

Respectfully informs his friends and the travelling public generally, that he has leased the "Franklin House," for several years occupied by C. Couts, and that he will be pleased to receive the calls of all who may favor him with their patronage. His table will be furnished with the best the market affords, and every attention will be given to make those who stop with him feel at home.

Huntingdon, April 8, 1857.



COUNTRY DEALERS can buy CLOTHING from me in Huntingdon at WHOLESALE as cheap as they can in the cities, as I have a wholesale store in Philadelphia.

Huntingdon, April 8, 1857. H. ROMAN.

SEGARS, SEGARS.—A large lot of the best Segars—consisting of Fire Fly, Opera, La Dulcipena, La Suiza, El Neptuno, and 10,000 other brands,—all the best that could be procured in the city, just received and for sale by LOVE & McDIVIT.

SWAINE'S PANACEA, the greatest remedy for Scrofula, for sale at the Cheap Drug Store of H. McMANIGILL.

SALT—Ashton and Ground Alum—by the Sack or Bushel, for sale by

LOVE & McDIVIT.

DR. GREEN'S Aromatic Sap, for Stomach Complaints, for sale at the Variety Store of

HENRY McMANIGILL.

JACKSON'S HOTEL, Huntingdon, Pa., on Alleghany street, between the Pennsylvania and Broad Top R. R. Depots, WM. B. ZEIGLER, Proprietor.

March 25, 1857-6m.

PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS CARDS.

DR. JOHN McCULLOCH, offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. Office at Mr. Hildebrand's, between the Exchange and Jackson's Hotel. Aug. 28, '55.

T. P. CAMPBELL, Attorney at Law, Office in the brick row near the Court House.

JOHN SCOTT. SAMUEL T. BROWN.

SCOTT & BROWN, Attorneys at Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Office same as that formerly occupied by Mr. Scott. Huntingdon, Oct. 17, 1853.

JOHN N. PROWELL, Attorney at Law, Will attend faithfully to all legal business entrusted to his care. Huntingdon, July 20, 1855.

J. & W. SAXTON Huntingdon, Pa.—Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Grain, &c., &c.

WM. COLON, Dealer in Books, Stationary, Wall Paper, &c. &c.

D. P. GWIN, Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM & BRO. Founders, Huntingdon, Pa.

McGILL & CROSS, Founders, Alexandria, Huntingdon county, Pa.

MOSES STROUS, Dealer in Dry Goods, Ready Made Clothing, Groceries, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, etc.

H. ROMAN, Dealer in Ready Made Clothing, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

BENJ. JACOBS, Dealer in Dry Goods, Ready Made Clothing, Groceries, Queensware, &c. &c.

LEVI WESTBROOK, Dealer in Gentlemen's, Ladies' and Misses' Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, etc.

LONG & DECKER, Dealers in Groceries, Confectionaries, Queensware, Flour, &c.

JOSEPH REIGGER, Watchmaker and dealer in Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry, &c.

WM. WILLIAMS, Plain and Ornamental Marble Manufacturer.

LOVE and McDIVIT, Dealers in Groceries, Confectionaries, Flour, &c.

JAS. A. BROWN and CO., Dealers in all kinds of Hardware.

OWEN BOAT, Carriage and Waggon Manufacturer.

ANDREW MOEBUS, Proprietor of the Broad Top House.

JOHN F. RAMEY, County Surveyor, Huntingdon, Pa. Office on Hill street, one door east of the Huntingdon Marble Yard.

REFERENCES—L. T. Watson, Philadelphia; J. P. Leslie, *Geologist*, Philadelphia; Charles Mickley, Rough and Ready Furnace, Hon. Jonathan M'Williams.

J. SIMPSON AFRICA Practical Surveyor, Huntingdon, Pa. Office on Hill street.

ORBISON, DORRIS & CO., Miners, and Dealers in Broad Top Coal, Huntingdon.

ALEXANDER PORT & CO., Miners, and Dealers in Broad Top Coal, Huntingdon.

POWEL, SAXTON & CO., Miners, and Dealers in Broad Top Coal. J. W. Saxton, Huntingdon; R. Hare Powel, 56 Walnut st., Philadelphia.

ANDREW PATRICK, Miner & Dealer in Broad Top Semi-Bituminous Coal; Coalmont, Huntingdon county, Pa.

UMBRELLAS and Parasols, of a new style, just received, and for sale by

apl16 J. & W. SAXTON.

MACKEREL, Codfish, Salmon, Herring, Pork, Hams & Sides, Shoulders, Lard and Cheese, constantly on hand and for sale by

April 2, 1856-3m. Market Street Wharf, Philadelphia.

KEYSTONE STATE SAPONIFIER, or CONCENTRATED LYE, warranted to make soap without lye, and with little trouble. It makes hard, soft, and fancy soaps. For sale at the cheap Drug and Fancy Store of HENRY McMANIGILL.

Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa.

BAY RUM—A genuine article for sale by HENRY McMANIGILL.

FRESH lot of Balm of a Thousand Flowers, for sale at the new Drug, Fancy and Variety Store, Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa.

GLASS of all sizes from 8x10 to 20x30, received and for sale by HENRY McMANIGILL.

CITRATE of Magnesia for sale at the New and Cheap Drug Store in Huntingdon, Pa.

SUPERIOR HORSE BALLS, at McMANIGILL'S.

SUPERIOR VANILLA BEAN for sale at the Cheap Drug Store, Market Square.

FANCY SOAPS, At the Cheap Store of H. McMANIGILL.

LEAD PIPE for sale at the Hardware Store, Huntingdon.

SCHENCK'S Pulmonic Syrup for the cure of Consumption, for sale by HENRY McMANIGILL.

500 CHESTNUT POSTS for Sale by (sept10) CUNNINGHAM & DUNN.

BALSAM FIR for sale at the Cheap Drug Store of H. McMANIGILL.

TOBIAS' Venetian Liniment, for sale by HENRY McMANIGILL.

LEMON SYRUP, a genuine article, for sale by HENRY McMANIGILL.

FRESH lot of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral for sale at McManigill's Cheap Drug Store.

HUSBAND'S celebrated Calcined Magnesia, for sale at the CHEAP DRUG STORE, Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa.

SPERMACETI, a prime lot, for sale by HENRY McMANIGILL.

DR. JOHN BULL'S Sarsaparilla, and DR. TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA, for sale at the cheap Drug Store, by HENRY McMANIGILL.

FRESH lot of Clarified Table Oil for sale by HENRY McMANIGILL.

GENUINE Electric Oil for sale at the CHEAP DRUG STORE, Market Square.

FRESH OLIVE OIL For sale at McMANIGILL'S.

THE BOOK OF THE AGE.—"'TIS MUCH TO SAY, YET TRUTH TO SAY IT."—RECOLLECTIONS OF A LIFETIME, OR MEN AND THINGS I HAVE SEEN IN EUROPE AND AMERICA,

By S. G. GOODRICH, the veritable "Peter Parley," author of "The History of all Nations," &c., &c. In two volumes, 150 pp. large 12mo. 25 engravings, including an accurate Steel Portrait of the Author. Price, Black or Scarlet Cloth, $300; Scarlet cloth, gilt edges, $4; Half calf, marble edges, $5; Gilt Edges, $7.

This work embraces the prominent public events of the last half century, both at home and abroad; a complete autobiography of the author—his early days, education, and literary career; and an amount of original, curious, and valuable personal incident, anecdote and description, seldom, if ever, met with in a single work. It is the author's life-long work, and nothing superior if equal to it in blended amusement and instruction, has ever been published. Mr. Goodrich is the author and editor of 170 volumes, of which seven millions of copies have been sold! and this the great work of his life time, embodies the condensed substance of his ample literary and practical experience; the war with England in 1812–14, in which Mr. Goodrich was a private soldier; the Hartford Convention, whose operations took place under his immediate observation, and with most of the members of which he was personally acquainted. Embracing curious and interesting details respecting old Jeffersonian Democracy, Old Federalism, and Connecticut Blue Lights; curious and marvelous events connected with the rise and progress of religious sects in the United States; with descriptions of the French Revolution of 1838, and Louis Napoleon's Coup d'Etat, both of which the author witnessed. Also, a full account of the 'Peter Parley's Tales,' of which four millions have been sold.

In the course of the work will be found pen and ink portraits of over Two Hundred celebrated persons—Presidents, Vice-Presidents, Kings